

## SCHNETTLER'S CASE REVERSED AND REMANDED

Supreme Court Orders New Trial for the Alleged Briber, Who Was Convicted and Sentenced to Four Years in Prison.

### FAILURE TO VERIFY THE INFORMATION WITH AFFIDAVIT

Same Ruling in the Schnettler Case as Was Adopted in the Bonner Appeal—Opinion of the Court in Brief.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 23.—Division No. 2 of the Missouri Supreme Court this morning reversed the judgment of the St. Louis criminal court in the case of John M. Schnettler of St. Louis, convicted of bribery, and who was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

The supreme court remanded the case for a new trial. Judge Burgess wrote the opinion of the court, in which the other two judges of the division concurred. Schnettler was convicted under an information filed by Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk of St. Louis, charging Schnettler and 15 other members of the House of Delegates of that city with bribery.

The court reversed the case because the information against Schnettler was not verified by affidavit, the court in this adhering strictly to its former ruling in the Bonner case. On this point, the opinion of the court is as follows:

"The omission to verify the information by the circuit attorney was simply an irregularity, did not render void the proceeding and might have been amended at any time before the trial by permit of the court. It is automatic that a legal proceeding, which is simply irregular, is remediable, but even if it is not, it is, therefore, perfectly clear that the information was not void and might have been amended by the circuit attorney by leave of court at any time before the trial by permit of the court. If, however, this objection is not raised on or before the trial, it shall be waived and cannot be raised for the first time in this court.

"If, as the statute says, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to file an information upon which the trial is to be held, and the affidavit with the information, the latter should show upon its face, when such is the case, that the information is a competent witness and upon its face shows that it was not verified by such affidavits.

The court also says that the law imposes upon the circuit attorney the duty of filing an information upon which the trial is to be held, and to file it with the information, and that the presumption is indulged that as an officer he did his duty, but that the records in this case ought to show in some way that the affidavit and the filing of an information thereon if such was the case, and in the absence of such showing it does not devolve upon the defendant to show that no affidavit was filed, then imposing upon him the proof of negative.

### HOW SCHNETTLER

**WAS CONVICTED**  
John M. Schnettler, former member of the House of Delegates, was brought into particular prominence in the suburban boodle deal case, owing to the fact that it was alleged that members of the 'combine' met at his home to discuss means by which the boodle fund was to be raised up in the Lincoln Trust Co.

At the trial of Schnettler December 9-11, 1903, it was stated that the men present at the meeting were members of the original 'combine' whose terms had expired while the ownership of the boodle fund was in dispute.

The discussions were held in Schnettler's hall, Ninth street and Lami avenue, a portion of which Schnettler occupied as a home.

This fact, together with his associations in the House of Delegates in 1898, when the Suburban deal was exposed, and the confession of the officials implicated, resulted in Schnettler's conviction.

### MORROW WILL BRING SHOWERS

Brisk Winds, Which Mean Hold Your Hat On, Will Blow—Weather Warmer.

This is a fair day; tomorrow the clouds, in the weather bureau language: "Fair, tough, followed by increasing cloudiness and showers; Thursday warmer; fresh to brisk east to south wind; on Friday a breeze from the west, with high temperatures and clear weather in the South, while abnormally cold weather has been the portion of the British Northwest.

The temperatures have fallen decidedly in Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the lake region, Oklahoma and northern Texas. It has risen above the Atlantic coast and in the southern states.

## CROSSED RIVER TO MARRY BECAUSE HER SISTER DID



Mrs. Harry B. Lemon.

### DIVORCE ONE DAY, NEW WIFE THE NEXT

Harry B. Lemon Marries at Belleville Because Bride's Sister Did Likewise.

Harry B. Lemon of St. Louis had but a brief respite from matrimonial bonds. Monday afternoon his first wife, who was a Miss Mitchell, secured a divorce from him. Tuesday afternoon he was married at Belleville to Miss Nellie C. Martin, a sister Mrs. H. M. Kinner of 1849 Russell avenue.

The ceremony was performed by Justice Wangelin, who June 10, 1903, performed a similar ceremony for Dr. Kinmer and Mrs. Minnie Crumpton. Mr. Lemon and his bride said their only reason for going to Belleville and Justice Wangelin to be married was that they might follow the precedent set by the bride's sister-in-law. Mrs. Kinmer appeared in Judge Wangelin's court when the wedding party, chaperoned by courtroom the justice was busy trying a self-abandonment case. He immediately declared a recess in the trial and went with the party to the National Hotel, where the ceremony was performed. Mr. Lemon has lived in St. Louis for several years. He stated at Belleville that he was now a student in Rush Medical College at Chicago.

### GAVE BABY AWAY, NOW SHE'S SORRY

Mrs. Brady Permitted Mrs. Taylor to Adopt Her Child—Can't Find Mrs. Taylor Now.

Mrs. Magie Brady, 1237 North Broadway, repenting her act in permitting a stranger to adopt her 5-weeks-old baby, now seeks to locate a woman who gave her the child. Mrs. Brady stated that she had permitted a stranger to adopt her 5-weeks-old baby, now seeks to locate a woman who gave her the child. Mrs. Brady stated that she had permitted a stranger to adopt her 5-weeks-old baby, now seeks to locate a woman who gave her the child.

No sooner was the baby out of the house than Mrs. Brady regretted her act. She advertised it for adoption. Mrs. Brady decided on Monday night, March 15, to allow Mrs. Taylor to take the child. No sooner was the baby out of the house than Mrs. Brady regretted her act. She advertised it for adoption. Mrs. Brady decided on Monday night, March 15, to allow Mrs. Taylor to take the child.

### KEPT SECRET HIS ATTEMPT TO DIE

Funeral of Adolph Waldman Reveals the Fact That He Inflicted His Own Death Wound.

The effort to commit suicide made by Adolph Waldman, manager of Concordia Turner Hall, one week ago, proved successful despite the efforts of physicians and nurses, and he was buried Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Waldman, grown old and despondent, tried to cut his throat in his apartment at the Turner Hall, 141 Chouteau avenue, last Wednesday. The knife did not go deep enough to cause death at the time, but he could not recover from the loss of blood, and died Saturday.

The certificate of death, as signed by Dr. E. W. Eberlein, states that death was caused by shock resulting from attempt at suicide.

### GEO. GOULD AT WORLD'S FAIR

Railroad Magnate Has Car Switched Directly to Exposition on His Arrival.

George J. Gould arrived in St. Louis on a special train shortly before 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and ordered his car switched to the World's Fair grounds, where he is the guest of the World's Fair officials for the afternoon.

Mr. Gould is returning from an extended inspection of the Wabash railroad and other interests in the Southwest.

### THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

St. Louis and vicinity—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday, with showers Tuesday night and possibly late Wednesday night; warmer Wednesday and in east portion Thursday; colder in west portion Thursday; increasing southerly winds.

## J. H. WHITECOTTON IS CHARGED WITH DETACHING RECORDS

Affidavits Making This Accusation Presented in the Missouri Supreme Court by Attorney-General Crow, in a Motion to Set Aside the Law Case the Mutilation Involves.

### WHITECOTTON WAS AN ATTORNEY IN THE SUIT

The Charge Against the Well-Known Speaker of House Is Specific, and, if Sustained, May Disbar Him as an Attorney in This State.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 23.—When Division No. 2 of the Supreme Court met this morning Attorney Sam B. Jeffries presented to the court affidavits of Attorney-General E. C. Crow of Miss Lydia Lee, the attorney-general's stenographer, and Judge C. D. Crum of Booneville in support of the attorney-general's motion, filed with the court some time ago, asking for the submission of the case of State vs. Howard Sharp of Monroe County be set aside because of alleged mutilation of the records in the case.

The affidavits allege that James H. Whitecotton of Monroe County and speaker of the House of Representatives made the mutilations in the records. Whitecotton was attorney for Sharp.

The case came up in the supreme court while Whitecotton was engaged with his duties as speaker of the House in 1893 and he asked permission of the court to withdraw the records in the case after the adjournment of the Legislature, that he might prepare his brief in the case. The request was granted. When the records were returned to the attorney-general's office it was found that certain additions had been made.

The affidavit of Judge Crum as filed with the court this morning covers this point, and is as follows:

"C. D. Crum, being duly sworn, upon his oath states that during the last preceding two years, at intervals, he has assisted the attorney-general in the performance of the duties of that office. That during said time he has briefed a number of criminal cases and that among other cases assigned to him was that of the case of State of Missouri vs. Howard Sharp, No. 183, appealed from that Circuit Court of Monroe County. Affiant states that prior to the April term of 1903 of this court he examined the records in said case and briefed the record in the case and was advised by the public printer to be printed; that after said manuscript had been printed, but before the same was put in the form of a brief, affiant learned that said cause was to be continued. The printed manuscript was not returned to the printer because affiant thought that counsel for defendant would file a brief and raise some points not covered by the brief filed by him, and that after the filing of the brief of defendant, affiant would be better able to answer the points raised by defendant, and to that fully cover the case. That during the summer of 1903 affiant inquired for the record in the case and was advised that the same was in the possession of James H. Whitecotton, Esq., one of the attorneys for the defendant. That afterwards the record was returned to the office of the attorney-general and the same was again submitted to this affiant.

"Affiant further states that on the 12th of August the bill of exceptions in this cause and when he first took up the case to prepare a brief thereon, the record in the case showed that the defendant had asked the court to give twelve instructions, but the record did not show which of said instructions the court gave, if any, and which of said instructions the court refused, if any.

"Affiant states that after the record was again returned to the office of the attorney-general and resubmitted to the affiant that the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 had been inserted in the record in the bill of exceptions at page 45; that the figures 10, 11 and 12 had been inserted on the fourth line of said page; that figures 13 and 14 had been inserted on the eighth line of said page and the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 had been inserted on the 11th and 12th lines on said page.

"Affiant states that the printed copy of his brief, made prior to the time the record was taken from the office of the clerk of this court, is hereby submitted and marked 'Exhibit A,' and the attention of the court is hereby called to the fact that the attorney-general states that on the 12th day of October, 1903, he was at the attorney-general's office, engaged in assisting the attorney-general in the work of the office, and that on said day Mr. James H. Whitecotton called at the office of the attorney-general, and was advised by Attorney-General Crow that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and then returned to the office and inquired for the attorney-general, and was advised by the attorney-general that the bill of exceptions had been mutilated in the particulars hereinbefore set forth; that said Whitecotton made a statement to the effect that he had mutilated the bill of exceptions, but left the office; that he was gone about half an hour and







**SAYS BURTON  
WAS TO BE PAID  
A FIXED AMOUNT**

**Date at Which United States Senator Entered Employ of Rialto Grain and Securities Co. in Dispute Between Government and Defense.**

WITNESSES SAY COMPLAINTS  
PRECEDED THE CONNECTION

**Members of the Bialto Company Will  
Also Be Called to the Witness  
Stand—Senator Burton Coaches  
His Lawyers.**

At the resumption Wednesday morning of the trial of United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, charged with accepting money for his influence as a senator to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the Rialto Grain and Securities Co., the government continued its efforts to prove that complaints had been made against the company before Senator Bur-

Witnesses testified to having written letters of warning and complaint to the postoffice department at Washington in October and November, 1962; other witnesses had told of similar letters Tuesday afternoon. All the letters were then followed up by the testimony of government

officials, through the usual channels of the postoffice department to the chief inspector and then to the inspector in charge at St. Louis, all before Senator Burton's connection with the Rialto company, which began about Nov. 18, 1902.

Wednesday's first witness was F. B. Favel, a clerk in the agricultural depart-

ment at Washington. Fravel testified that on Nov. 3, 1962, he sent to the postoffice department a letter calling attention to a letter received by him from the Rialto Grain and Securities Co., and signed by Maj. Hugh Dennis, president, and suggested to the department that it should be investigated. He identified a similar

Blain W. Turner, chief clerk in the post-office department, testified to the receipt by the department of the letters mentioned by all the previous witnesses, and stated that they had been referred to Chief Post.

George M. Smith, a clerk in the office of the chief postoffice inspector, testified to the receipt by his office of these letters, their classification under the index number 13778C, and of their prompt reference to the inspector in charge at St. Louis.

not, by this reference to the St. Louis officer, taken out of the hands of the department at Washington. The witness replied that this was not the case; that the inspector in charge at St. Louis was working under the direction of the main office.

**Case Never Closed,**

George A. Dice, inspector in charge at St. Louis, told of the receipt by his office of the complaints, of investigating them, and of reporting back to Washington. He stated that the case had never been closed.

He was asked if it was not a fact that the Rialto Grain and Securities Co. had

been out of business for several months, and replied that such was not the case as he understood it.

W. E. Cochran, chief postoffice inspector, succeeded Mr. Dice on the stand and went further into the details of the handling of such complaints, their reference, and the reports made upon them. He said, as did

Mr. Smith, that the case was not taken out of the hands of the authorities at Washington by its reference to the St. Louis officers for investigation.

**J. H. Kastor**  
**Is First Witness.**

After the government had completed its work to establish the fact that letters of

complaint were received before the post-office department at the time of Senator Burton's employment by the Rialto company, the first witness as to the direct connection between Senator Burton and the Rialto company was called.

for the advertising for the Rialto Grain and Securities Co., and who said it was at his suggestion that Senator Burton was employed. Mr. Kastor accompanied Senator Burton and Attorney Harlan of St. Louis to Chicago at the time when the arrangement for the senator's legal services was made.

**Company Wanted  
Burton's Name.**

He told of Senator Burton's arrival in St. Louis on that day, and of a hurried drive to the Kiabto building, where a short conference was held on the sidewalk, Senator Burton saying it was necessary for him to

ave on the midday train for Chicago, Dennis replied that Mr. Harlan would go Chicago with him. Mr. Kastor was also member of the party.

"What was said between Mr. Harlan and Senator Burton en route to Chicago about Senator Burton's employment by the Rialta Grain and Securities Co?" asked Col.

ave on the midday train for Chicago, Dennis replied that Mr. Harlan would go Chicago with him. Mr. Kastor was also member of the party.

"What was said between Mr. Harlan and Senator Burton en route to Chicago about Senator Burton's employment by the Rialta Grain and Securities Co?" asked Col.

The witness hesitated until Judge Krum told: "Mr. Kastor, tell all you know. Tell the whole thing."

Senator Burton and Mr. Harlan discussed legal matters of the Brooks Brothers Co., the predecessor of the Hilditch company.

and Mr. Harlan said he wanted Senator Burton to look after that matter and also to go over the literature of the Hindu

---

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

and Mr. Harlan said he wanted Senator Burton to look after that matter and also to go over the literature of the Hindu

---

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

and Mr. Harlan said he wanted Senator Burton to look after that matter and also to go over the literature of the Hindu

---

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

and Mr. Harlan said he wanted Senator Burton to look after that matter and also to go over the literature of the Hindu

---

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.



## FOLK'S LEAD IN STATE INCREASED

Victory in Oregon County Gives Him 40 Undisputed Votes to Reed's 25.

Circuit Attorney Joseph W. Folk carried Oregon County over Mayor Reed yesterday.

This gives the St. Louis prosecutor four additional delegates in the state convention.

The standing of the gubernatorial candidates is now as follows:

	In St. Louis.	In State.	Total.
Folk	10	30	40
Reed	25	0	25
Hawes	111	0	111
Gant	0	0	0

The foregoing table does not include St. Louis and New Madrid counties, having a total representation of 11, which are in dispute between Folk and Hawes, owing to contests.

Up to the present time the City of St. Louis and 14 of the 14 counties in the state have voted for a gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Reed has carried four counties, and Mr. Folk eight, with two, which may go to either Hawes or Folk, are in doubt. The delegates already elected number 128. The convention will be composed of 210 delegates, and the number of votes necessary to nominate will be 354.

### ONLY A SUGGESTION.

But It Has Proven of Interest and Value to Thousands.

Common sense would suggest that if one wishes to become fleshy and plump it can only result from the food we eat and digest, and that food should be assimilable or flesh forming food, like eggs, beefsteak and cereals; in other words the kinds of food that make flesh are the foods which form the greater part of our daily bills of fare.

But the trouble is that while we eat enough and generally too much, the stomach, from abuse and overwork, does not properly digest and assimilate it, which is the reason so many people remain thin and under weight; the digestive organs do not completely digest the flesh forming beefsteak and eggs and similar whole-some food.

There are thousands of such who are really confirmed dyspeptics, although they may have no particular pain or inconvenience from their stomachs.

If such persons would lay their prejudices aside and make a regular practice of taking after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the food would be quickly and thoroughly digested, because these tablets contain the natural peptones and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and by supplying this want the stomach is soon enabled to regain its natural tone and vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest every form of flesh forming food, meat, eggs, bread and potatoes, and this is the reason they so quickly build up, strengthen and invigorate thin, dyspeptic men, women and children.

Invalids and children, even the most delicate, use them with marked benefit as they contain no strong, irritating drugs, no cathartic nor any harmful ingredient.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most successful and most widely known of any remedy for stomach troubles because it is the most reasonable and scientific of modern medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada as well as in Great Britain at 50 cents for a bottle treatment.

Nothing is required to cure any stomach trouble or to make thin, nervous dyspeptic people strong, plump and well.



This business has been made possible by "doing things," but not along beaten paths. Original in its methods, meeting with approval because comprehending public intelligence—adequately satisfying better than others.

Our clothes are a factor in this success; daily demonstrating by comparison the right to first consideration as the best made. Compare our clothes, intrinsically and artistically they prove our claims.

\$15 to \$35

**Warner Bros.**  
The Republic Bldg.  
On Olive Street, at Seventh

## RUSSIA LOOKS FOR A BATTLE NEAR NEW-CHWANG

Warm Winds Melt the Ice in All of the Bays and Inlets of the Gulf of Liao Tung, Thus Giving the Japanese an Opportunity to Land Troops

RUMOR THAT PORT ARTHUR HAS BEEN BOTTLED UP

Another Berrific Bombardment of the Fortress, Lasting From Midnight Until Dawn, by Japanese Fleet—Makarov Reports Little Damage

From a Special War Correspondent of the World and Post-Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

NEW-CHWANG, March 23.—Thousands of Chinese coolies under the direction of Russian engineers are working night and day on the fortifications near New-Chwang and along the river to the Gulf of Liao Tung—a distance of 15 miles.

A south wind is dispersing the ice in all the inlets, which means the beginning of operations that at last will reveal the carefully concealed Japanese plan of campaign.

The Russians expect the Japs will land at some point near the mouth of the Liao, and are prepared to resist with a strong force.

It is rumored that the Japanese have succeeded in blockading the entrance to Port Arthur.

From Special War Correspondent of the World.

Post-Dispatch and London Mail.

(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

CHINAMPO, Corea, March 23.—Four Americans miners have arrived here from Ulsan after seven days' journey.

They say the Russians, with 150 field guns, are massed on the Yalu river. Their scouts are constantly skirmishing with the Japanese outposts north of Anju.

From Special War Correspondent of the New York World, Post-Dispatch and London Daily Mail.

(Copyright, 1904, by the Press Publishing Co.)

SHANHAIKWAN, via Tien Tsin, March 23.—I have just arrived here from a long, authorized trip along the railway. Thirty-five thousand Chinese troops are stationed here in three divisions, two outside and one inside the wall.

NOTE.—Shanhaiwan is in China on the west coast of the Gulf of Liao Tung at the point where the rail line crosses the sea. It is nearly opposite to Port Arthur.

TOKIO, March 23, 6:10 a. m.—A special dispatch from Meiji (opposite Shimonoseki, Japan), says the Japanese fleet made another assault on Port Arthur, March 18, fought with the Russian fleet outside the harbor, destroying one Russian battleship. Seven Japanese casualties are reported. There is no information concerning the Japanese fleet's condition.

NOTE.—It is likely that the battle referred to in Tokyo dispatch is the one officially reported to St. Petersburg as having taken place Tuesday morning. There is no mention of the loss of a battleship in Makarov's report.

## WAITING FOR THE FIRST COLLISION IN THE YALU REGION

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—The report of Gen. Mitshchenkov shows that the Japanese have taken the precaution to erect earthworks near Anju, which are being held by a Japanese division until the remainder of the first army corps comes up from Ping Yang, about 40 miles away. The advance of the Japanese shows that they are losing no time and that they are more rapid than the Russians expected. Nevertheless the fortifications of Anju show the Japanese operations are accompanied by all proper military precautions. So far as the Russians are concerned, they have no intention of attacking Anju, but the province of five thousand or six thousand cavalrymen under Gen. Mitshchenkov will be to harass and retard the Japanese in every way possible.

The authorities here believe that it will be only a matter of a short time now when active land operations begin, but at first these will take the form of skirmishes as the main Russian force remains in occupation of strategic points on the Yalu river.

The following dispatch has been received from Viceroy Alexieff, dated Mukden, March 23:

"Gen. Mitshchenkov reports that on March 17 our scouts approached Anju and observed on the left bank of the Ching Chong river, opposite Anju, retrenchments made by the enemy. Up to that date the enemy had not appeared at Yong Pyon (15 miles northeast of Anju). It is supposed that there is one Japanese division at Anju and that the remainder of the first army corps is at Ping Yang."

"In consequence of the report that two squadrons of the enemy had arrived at Pak Chong (15 miles northwest of Anju), 20 of our cavalry was dispatched for the purpose of preventing the enemy from crossing the Pak Chong river. Our cavalry found three Japanese squadrons of cavalry on the left bank of the river, but they withdrew towards Anju on the arrival of our detachment without fighting. The Japanese squadrons number about 150 each."

"On the night of March 19 two dispatch riders encountered a Japanese patrol between Kazan (about 50 miles north by west of Ping Yang) and Chen Chu (about 13 miles north of Kazan). The patrol opened fire, but our dispatch riders escaped unhurt. According to a report from the enemy's cavalry crossed Yong Pyon, March 20, and material for pontoon bridges has been placed in readiness north and south of Anju."

## PORT ARTHUR FEELS THE SHOCK OF ANOTHER STORM OF SHELLS

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—Another attack by the Japanese fleet on Port Arthur, beginning with operations by torpedo boats and ending with a bombardment by battleships and cruisers took place after midnight Monday.

The dispatches to the Emperor from Viceroy Alexieff, and private information, shows that the Russians lost five soldiers killed and ten wounded.

Admiral Makarov claims that one of the Japanese vessels was struck by a shell.

All information which has reached St. Petersburg shows that the defenders of Port Arthur had taken seriously to heart the coup of the Japanese torpedo boats at the beginning of the war, and were now maintaining a sharp lookout.

The Japanese torpedo boats were twice discovered sneaking towards the harbor entrance under cover of darkness, but both times they were detected and driven off by the guns opening on them.

The breaking of day necessarily prevented further torpedo-boat operations, but Admiral Togo brought up his battleships and cruisers. The division of his fleet was for the purpose of making a cross fire upon the harbor in the hope of destroying the town and of damaging the Russian ships lying in the basin or at least of demoralizing the personnel of the defending forces.

The bombardment of March 22 showed to the Russians the advantage to the enemy of the position of Liaotshin which Togo's ships took up this morning, and Makarov sought to minimize this advantage by so stationing the battleship Retvizan that her shells could reach the Japanese battleships. The fact that the Retvizan was used for this purpose proves the falsity of the report that her great guns had been removed and installed as a battery at Pigeon Bay and it has given rise to the impression that there is an inadequacy of great guns at Port Arthur as otherwise the battery would have been erected to protect the town at the only point which Vice Admiral Togo seems to regard as vulnerable from the sea.

When the first official dispatches were received the belief gained ground that Vice Admiral Makarov had put to sea and that a naval fight had taken place.

Later advices show that the admiral had simply gone to the outer roads, where he could more effectively support the batteries and at the same time take advantage of any weakness which might develop in the enemy's attack.

Makarov's official report says there were three attacks by the Japanese fleet, the first two by torpedo boats, which were ineffective. Then at daylight three detachments of the enemy's fleet consisting of six battleships, six armored cruisers, six second and third-class cruisers and eight torpedo boats, approached from all sides. The battleships approached Liaotshin and

freed 100 shells from their 12-inch guns at Port Arthur and 108 shells at the environs of the town.

The Japanese battleships lay behind the rocky point of the peninsula and fired over it into the harbor, the hill evidently protecting them from the Russian projectiles.

Military authorities in St. Petersburg declare that from the positions taken by the Japanese fleets the gunners on the ships could not see either the town or the batteries. The range was generally about eight miles, with a high angle of fire, and precision was impossible. Although the general target was large, only a lucky chance could really damage the batteries or ships in the harbor. Of course, it is admitted that these pot-shots are trying to the garrison.

Makarov, the naval commander at Port Arthur, is being commended for his self-restraint in not risking his ships in an engagement with the enemy.

A prominent Russian admiral explains how absolutely essential conservatism, on the part of the Russian naval commander at Port Arthur, is at present. He said: "If Admiral Makarov, whose disposition would be to go out and meet the enemy, should give battle on the approach of the Japanese fleet, he would be defeated."

He would be defeated, as necessarily it would be purchased by some injuries to his ships, and our lack of adequate docking facilities at Port Arthur would render it impossible to repair them, whereas the Japanese have ample docks in which to repair their vessels."

The feeling here is that the Japanese tactics are preliminary to a landing on the peninsula in an attempt to cut off Port Arthur, and that the Russian commander's conservatism and commencement of a siege.

For this the Russians declare they are fully prepared.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

## BRIDE OF NOME GOLD FIELDS HAD RUDE AWAKENING

Mrs. Emily Dornberg Tells How Her Dream of Klondike Delights With Her Miner Husband Was Shattered in Her Suit for Divorce.

No bride ever told a more sorrowful tale of disillusionment than was told in the circuit court Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Emily Dornberg.

She voyaged all the way from San Francisco to Nome, Alaska, dreaming all the way of the delights of a Klondike honeymoon, which was to be her first experience in the life of a miner's wife.

She was disappointed, however, for instead of the beautiful home which was to be hers, she found a crude shack, and instead of the life of a miner's wife, she found a life of hardship and struggle.

She shrank from him, so great had been the change wrought in him by his stay in the gold fields, but she thought that he would improve, and she married him.

Instead of the beautiful home he took her to live near the mining dens and dance halls, where associations were vile.

Beside herself with grief, she wandered away and would have died in the snow if she had not been rescued.

The division of her property was a general one, and she was left with a few dollars and a few pieces of clothing. Her case was taken under advisement.

Mrs. Dornberg is a woman of unusual talent and evident refinement.

freed 100 shells from their 12-inch guns at Port Arthur and 108 shells at the environs of the town.

The Japanese battleships lay behind the rocky point of the peninsula and fired over it into the harbor, the hill evidently protecting them from the Russian projectiles.

Military authorities in St. Petersburg declare that from the positions taken by the Japanese fleets the gunners on the ships could not see either the town or the batteries. The range was generally about eight miles, with a high angle of fire, and precision was impossible. Although the general target was large, only a lucky chance could really damage the batteries or ships in the harbor. Of course, it is admitted that these pot-shots are trying to the garrison.

Makarov, the naval commander at Port Arthur, is being commended for his self-restraint in not risking his ships in an engagement with the enemy.

A prominent Russian admiral explains how absolutely essential conservatism, on the part of the Russian naval commander at Port Arthur, is at present. He said: "If Admiral Makarov, whose disposition would be to go out and meet the enemy, should give battle on the approach of the Japanese fleet, he would be defeated."

He would be defeated, as necessarily it would be purchased by some injuries to his ships, and our lack of adequate docking facilities at Port Arthur would render it impossible to repair them, whereas the Japanese have ample docks in which to repair their vessels."

The feeling here is that the Japanese tactics are preliminary to a landing on the peninsula in an attempt to cut off Port Arthur, and that the Russian commander's conservatism and commencement of a siege.

For this the Russians declare they are fully prepared.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.

During the last ten days a general shutting down upon newspaper telegrams from the seat of war has been noticeable. It is owing to increased precautions to prevent the enemy from obtaining news of the movements of Russian troops.



MRS. EMILY DORNBERG.

## 30 POLICEMEN ARE CALLED BY JURY

Inquisitorial Body Takes Steps to Find Out Witnesses Before Election Commissioners.

The investigation of assaults at the recent primaries by the grand jury was resumed Wednesday morning with 30 members of the police force present as witnesses.

In addition to Sergt. Dorsey and the squad stationed at the Arcade polling place in the Twenty-eighth ward and Sergt. Costello and the squad under him at the polling place at Marcus and Easton avenues in the Twenty-seventh ward, the grand jury also summoned 10 inquisitorial body had also summoned Sergt. Patrick Kirk and the officers detailed under him to the Second precinct polling place at Easton and Belt avenues, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

This was the first appearance of this last-mentioned squad before the grand jury. It is comprised of Sergt. Kirk and Officer Campbell, Richard Hammond, a Republican ex-deputy sheriff, who says he has since been in the employ of the city, and Frank Dempsey, Eugene Gartland, William F. Hiestand, Fred Kramer, Thomas Moore, John O'Connor and Thomas Dillon.

For testimony concerning happenings at the Belt and Easton avenue polling place the grand jury had also summoned the following: Daniel D. Hatton, grocer; David Carlisle, a brother of ex-Postmaster Carlisle; Given Campbell, attorney; Richard Hammond, a Republican ex-deputy sheriff, who says he has since been in the employ of the city; Levin; Lon Saunders, D. C. Winston and James Selbert, the excise commissioner.

Patrick Kirk and Daniel Carey, officers who called witnesses for the investigation made into the primary happenings at the Belt and Easton avenue polling place, were also on hand. It is understood they were called for the purpose of telling the grand jury the names of witnesses summoned by the board of election commissioners.

Other citizens called as witnesses before the grand jury were Rev. Robert A. Holland, William Baggett, a real estate man; John McLaughlin, a deputy marshal in the Division Street Police Court, and E. L. Cunningham.

Other citizens called as witnesses before the grand jury were Rev. Robert A. Holland, William Baggett, a real estate man; John McLaughlin, a deputy marshal in the Division Street Police Court, and E. L. Cunningham.



## BULLET WOUND CLEARS MYSTERY

Police Did Not Know Mrs. Mary S. Duncan Shot Herself a Week Ago.

## TRIED CHLOROFORM ONCE Funeral Was Delayed, Coroner Called In and a Verdict of Suicide Resulted.

A permit for the shipment of the body of Mrs. Mary S. Duncan, wife of John S. Duncan, a traveling salesman, who died Monday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Sarah Hubert, 1317 Dolman street, from the effects of a bullet wound, inflicted March 15, was issued Wednesday after an inquest, begun at Mrs. Hubert's home Tuesday evening.

The verdict of the coroner is that Mrs. Duncan committed suicide. It is based upon the statement of Mrs. Hubert, who says her sister shot herself in her room, showed her the wound, and told her that, two weeks before, she had tried to kill herself with chloroform at Ponca City, O. T.

No notification of the shooting or of the death was given to the police until the undertaker, called Tuesday to prepare the body for shipment to Mrs. Callahan's home at Lebanon, Ill., discovered the bullet wound, and refused to proceed until an inquest had been held.

Dr. Cornelius O'Brien, who attended Mrs. Duncan, had previously refused to issue a certificate as to the cause of death.

The coroner was notified, and in the evening Deputy Coroner Freudenstein went to the house to hold an inquest. A policeman was also sent to learn the particulars. He reported that information was refused him, the husband saying, "We have seen the coroner, and it's all fixed."

According to the testimony which Dr. Freudenstein reports was given by Mrs. Hubert, Mrs. Duncan came to St. Louis to visit her March 14. On the afternoon of the next day Mrs. Hubert says she was in the basement when her sister came downstairs, complained of a headache, and sat for a few moments with her head resting on a table. Then she returned upstairs.

Mrs. Hubert, a short while afterward, went to her room on the first floor, and found Mrs. Duncan groaning, lying on a bed.

A pearl-handled revolver which Mrs. Hubert says she had not seen before, was near the foot of the bed, and Mrs. Duncan, opening her eyes, showed to Mrs. Hubert a wound that had been made by a revolver bullet.

Mrs. Hubert says she called Dr. O'Brien, whose office is at 2041 Easton avenue, some 40 blocks distant, and who arrived at the house about 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Hubert said her sister had come out ostensibly to mail a letter a short while before the shooting, and she believed that at that time she bought the revolver. Temporary mental derangement is given by the family as the probable cause of the suicide.

**Pioneer Type Founder Dead.**  
CINCINNATI, March 22.—Hon. Robert Allison, aged 74, one of the pioneer type founders in the country, and president of the Board of Public Service of Cincinnati, died today from heart failure.

## CALLAHAN FAMILY AT UNION STATION; FOUR CHILDREN TRAVEL LIKE KITTENS

Big Basket Contains Tiny Twins and Two Older Children of Travelers.

"It's a whole lot easier to travel with four children in one basket and watch that basket than it is to carry 3-months-old twins in your arms, then a 2-year-old girl and keep a boy 4 years old out of danger," explained Jake Callahan at Union Station Wednesday morning, when asked why he and his wife were traveling with their four children in a large basket.

Mr. and Mrs. Callahan arrived on an early train from Hamburg, Io., en route to Worthville, Va. They summoned two ushers to the day coach in which they traveled to carry a large oblong clothes hamper from the car to the waiting room.

As the ushers deposited the basket they were surprised to see two heads emerge from beneath the blanket.

On being assured that the basket was not to be moved at once Tommy, aged 4, climbed out and looked with wonderment at the crowd that was gathering. Seeing Tommy enjoying the liberty of the waiting room, Cecelia, aged 2, clambered over the side and joined Tommy in a game of tag.

The crowd was getting curious and besieged Mr. and Mrs. Callahan with questions as to Mrs. Callahan's home at Lebanon, Ill., and the question of traveling with the twins, Lola and Nola, two bright little girls who are barely three months old.

Mr. Callahan is 34 years old and formerly lived at Worthville, where he is now going. He went to Iowa several years ago and there married Mrs. Callahan, who is now 21 years old. Recently the family decided to return to his former home, and the question of traveling with the thriving youngsters was a serious one until Mrs. Callahan tried fitting them into the hamper, which was doing duty as a cradle in their farm home.

The children found comfortable lodging there, and Mrs. Callahan made the upholstering permanent and announced that she was ready.

In changing cars they find no trouble in getting assistance in the transfer of the basket, while Mr. and Mrs. Callahan give their attention to the accumulation of hand baggage and lunch baskets.

"For Good-nose sake" use SANITOL TOOTH POWDER.

**NO FEAR OF FAYLES.**  
The President of New York Cotton Exchange Makes a Statement.

NEW YORK, March 22.—R. P. McDougal, president of the Cotton Exchange, made the following statement today relative to the conditions of the market:

"The losses in consequence of the failure of D. J. Sulley & Co. fall on some of the most conservative firms in the trade, firms that are well able to withstand the losses."

"There is no warrant for any further apprehension, especially as consumers are active and the market is steady. It introduces an element of safety and stability that has been lacking of late."

## CHARGED WITH DEFACING RECORDS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

name of the attorney so stated by Whitecotton was either Mr. Reynolds or Mr. Ragland.

"Subscribed and sworn before me this 23 day of January, 1904."

"My commission expires Sept. 30, 1907."

"THOMAS L. PHILLIPS, Notary public, City of St. Louis, Mo."

The affidavit of General Crow is the same as that of Judge Crum, while Miss Lee makes affidavit that the original records, which she copied them, did not show which instructions asked by the defendant were given which were refused, or that blank spaces were left at those places in the records.

Mr. Jeffries, in his statement to the court, said that Circuit Judge Ely of Monroe County, who tried the Sharp case, did not care to make affidavit in the case because Mr. Whitecotton was a member of his bar. Mr. Jeffries also stated that his information from a letter from Frank W. McAllister, prosecuting attorney of Monroe County, was that Judge Ely would testify that the omission in the motions were not in the original bill.

The court made an order, instructing the attorney to take Judge Ely's deposition, and also for the taking of depositions on the case.

Mr. Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

James H. Whitecotton has served four terms as a member of the Missouri legislature and was elected speaker of the house of representatives in the Forty-first and Forty-second general assemblies.

His parliamentary record frequently was the subject of severe criticism at the hands of his legislative colleagues, and the Democratic leaders particularly censured his shifting attitude on important party questions.

In 1899 when he entered upon his second term as a legislator, Whitecotton became a pronounced advocate of the St. Louis street railway consolidation bill, as well as other legislation which the lobby favored. At the same time he was instrumental in forming what came to be known as the Filippino organization, composed of a small Democratic minority, but sufficiently large when united with the Republicans to control absolutely all legislation.

The Filippinos made possible the passage of the bill for which, according to recent grand jury revelations, a bribe fund of \$300,000 was distributed.

Whitecotton took twice for that measure and thus made himself solid with the great public service corporations seeking favors at Jefferson City. This influential backing was felt two years later when Whitecotton, as practically the avowed candidate of the lobby force, was elected to the house speakership.

In that capacity he performed valiant service for his friends, and threw the strength of his influence to the lobby clique opposing franchise legislation, which legislation he denounced on the floor of the house as "hot air."

In the two years following Whitecotton continued to gain political strength, and he had no opposition for the position of speaker when the 1903 session of the legislature opened.

Gov. Dockery and other state officials frowned on Whitecotton, but they approved his formidable following, and decided to win him over to their side.

Whitecotton wanted to be the next governor of Missouri. Simultaneously with the ill-fated John A. Lee he inspired rumors to this effect, and the administration tickled his vanity by urging him to enter the race in return for this compliment. Whitecotton rushed to the aid of the administration on every serious proposition, and when the governor proposed a change in the public school books of the state, the House speaker was one of the first to clamor for this legislation.

On the day the Dockery school bill was defeated Whitecotton rose in his wrath and hurling bitter invective at the enemy, declared that the "judicious use of hemp" might be a good thing for some of its opponents. Previously he had openly charged that a large fund had been raised to defeat school legislation, but when called before the investigating committee of the House he was unable to prove his assertion.

When the Cole County grand jury convened to inquire into Speaker Whitecotton's charges, the scandal suddenly loomed into view. Whitecotton laughed. When asked if he thought the grand jury inquiry would prove fruitful, he replied: "I don't think anything will come of it."

Inside of a few weeks Attorney-General Crow was suddenly instituting the report that Speaker Whitecotton himself had led the lobby forces of the assembly during two sessions.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

Whitecotton was not here, nor was he represented by counsel in the court. The court gave him five days after the depositions were filed, in which to file counter motions, and to decide the matter against Whitecotton. It will likely of its own motion disbar him from further practice before the court.

## LETTERS SHOW HE ASKED FOR PAY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

company. He said also that the company wanted to use Senator Burton's name on its literature as a general counsel.

"What was the conversation about, the remuneration to the senator for his services?"

"The money proposition was taken up and satisfactorily settled."

"What was the proposition?"

"I cannot remember the conversation, but Senator Burton was to be paid a fixed sum."

**Declined to Report.**  
To another question the witness replied: "I remember that Senator Burton said he could not represent the Rialto company before the postoffice department."

The witness answered very slowly, and in a confused manner. Finally Col. Dyer asked:

"Have you had a conference with Senator Burton?"

"Since he was indicted?"

"Yes; two or three times since I was summoned by the government as a witness. I am a personal friend of Senator Burton."

When I was summoned as a witness I tried to remember the conversation between him and Mr. Harlan. I got some things pretty clear in my mind, but I was not clear about all the conversation. I asked Senator Burton about some things; he did not ask me about anything."

"What was said by Mr. Harlan about trouble with the postoffice department?"

"I don't remember anything."

"Then why do you think Senator Burton was employed?"

"Mr. Dennis had been identified with the Brooks Brokerage Co., and going into the Rialto Grain and Securities Co., he wanted his reputation guarded as well as possible, and Senator Burton was wanted as legal adviser."

Judge Krum began the cross-examination by propounding a leading question:

"You had several talks with Senator Burton and with me. Now, I ask you if any proposition was made in regard to Senator Burton's compensation—whether it was not that he was to receive a fixed sum of \$2500 for his services, payable in certain amounts at specified times?"

"I do not remember that the proposition was put in just that way, but I know that there was something about a payment of \$2500, to be made in installments, to Senator Burton."

Mr. Kaestor was still on the stand when court took its noon recess.

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**  
Pike Concessionaires.  
Tower of Babel, a painting of exceptional interest, representing the famous building, will be in exchange for selling booth privileges. Address Room 408, Model building.

**Union Musical Club Concert.**  
The Union Musical Club will give a sacred Lenten concert Saturday afternoon, March 25, at 1 o'clock, at the Church of the Messiah, Garrison avenue and Locust street. Soloists, Mrs. Maude F. Bollman of Chicago, Miss Jessie Ringen and Mrs. Oscar Bollman.

Tickets now on sale at Bollman's or at the church door—75 cents.

Harry L. Grau, aged 48, and Miss Agnes Gowen, aged 24, of 138 Locust street, were married Tuesday by Justice F. L. Stoble of St. Louis County. The bride's mother accompanied the couple. Mr. Grau recently came to St. Louis to take charge of a World's Fair enterprise.

**Woman Held as Suicide Witness.**  
Frank Marik, aged 21, of 1857 South Eleventh street, attempted to cut his throat in the house of Annie Bradley, 923 Walnut street at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. He says the Bradley woman, who is held by the police as a witness, is his wife. He is at the City Hospital and will recover.

**Atlantic City, when she and her stepmother were stopping at the Savoy Hotel.**  
"I went down to the office at midnight," she said, "to get some crackers and cheese. Papa was away. Mrs. Hooton came in with a rascally man. On seeing me she went to the elevator. She was very much humiliated and mortified."

"How do you know she was?" asked the attorney.

"How do you know they had been together before they entered?"

"I saw them approaching the hotel together. I saw them from the porch."

"Where did you go after seeing them?"

"Back to my room where two women friends were waiting me."

"Did you tell them what you interpreted as a scandal involving your stepmother?"

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

## PARKER, DAY, PIERCE AND CLARK CHOSEN

They Will Be the "Big Four" of Missouri Republicanism at Chicago Tournament.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 22.—Missouri Republicans in state convention here named the following delegates-at-large to the national convention at Chicago, and instructed them to vote for Theodore Roosevelt for President and Cyrus P. Walbridge for Vice-President.

The delegates are: Joseph C. Moore, First district; Nelson Crews, Kansas City; Walter M. Palmer, St. Louis; A. L. Thomas, Eighth district.

E. S. Austin of St. Louis, temporary secretary of the convention, caused some comment by not sitting at the table provided for him, and at which J. H. Felham of Hannibal, a negro, and one of his assistants, sat.

Mr. Austin stood on the platform, privately explaining that he wished to reconcile himself to occupying a seat alongside a negro.

**Union Musical Club Concert.**  
The Union Musical Club will give a sacred Lenten concert Saturday afternoon, March 25, at 1 o'clock, at the Church of the Messiah, Garrison avenue and Locust street. Soloists, Mrs. Maude F. Bollman of Chicago, Miss Jessie Ringen and Mrs. Oscar Bollman.

Tickets now on sale at Bollman's or at the church door—75 cents.

Harry L. Grau, aged 48, and Miss Agnes Gowen, aged 24, of 138 Locust street, were married Tuesday by Justice F. L. Stoble of St. Louis County. The bride's mother accompanied the couple. Mr. Grau recently came to St. Louis to take charge of a World's Fair enterprise.

**Woman Held as Suicide Witness.**  
Frank Marik, aged 21, of 1857 South Eleventh street, attempted to cut his throat in the house of Annie Bradley, 923 Walnut street at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. He says the Bradley woman, who is held by the police as a witness, is his wife. He is at the City Hospital and will recover.

**Atlantic City, when she and her stepmother were stopping at the Savoy Hotel.**  
"I went down to the office at midnight," she said, "to get some crackers and cheese. Papa was away. Mrs. Hooton came in with a rascally man. On seeing me she went to the elevator. She was very much humiliated and mortified."

"How do you know she was?" asked the attorney.

"How do you know they had been together before they entered?"

"I saw them approaching the hotel together. I saw them from the porch."

"Where did you go after seeing them?"

"Back to my room where two women friends were waiting me."

"Did you tell them what you interpreted as a scandal involving your stepmother?"

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

She said she told her father about the midnight incident and he was very surprised and said it was not the first time.

"I told them what I had seen."

## LETTERS SHOW HE ASKED FOR PAY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

company. He said also that the company wanted to use Senator Burton's name on its literature as a general counsel.

"What was the conversation about, the remuneration to the senator for his services?"

"The money proposition was taken up and satisfactorily settled."

"What was the proposition?"

"I cannot remember the conversation, but Senator Burton was to be paid a fixed sum."

**Declined to Report.**  
To another question the witness replied: "I remember that Senator Burton said he could not represent the Rialto company before the postoffice department."

The witness answered very slowly, and in a confused manner. Finally Col. Dyer asked:

"Have you had a conference with Senator Burton?"

"Since he was indicted?"

"Yes; two or three times since I was summoned by the government as a witness. I am a personal friend of Senator Burton."

When I was summoned as a witness I tried to remember the conversation between him and Mr. Harlan. I got some things pretty clear in my mind, but I was not clear about all the conversation. I asked Senator Burton about some things; he did not ask me about anything."

"What was said by Mr. Harlan about trouble with the postoffice department?"

"I don't remember anything."

"Then why do you think Senator Burton was employed?"

"Mr. Dennis had been identified with the Brooks Brokerage Co., and going into the Rialto Grain and Securities Co., he wanted his reputation guarded as well as possible, and Senator Burton was wanted as legal adviser."

Judge Krum began the cross-examination by propounding a leading question:

"You had several talks with Senator Burton and with me. Now, I ask you if any proposition was made in regard to Senator Burton's compensation—whether it was not that he was to receive a fixed sum of \$2500 for his services, payable in certain amounts at specified times?"

"I do not remember that the proposition was put in just that way, but I know that there was something about a payment of \$2500, to be made in installments, to Senator Burton."

Mr. Kaestor was still on the stand when court took its noon recess.

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**  
Pike Concessionaires.  
Tower of Babel, a painting of exceptional interest, representing the famous building, will be in exchange for selling booth privileges. Address Room 408, Model building.

**Union Musical Club Concert.**  
The Union Musical Club will give a sacred Lenten concert Saturday afternoon, March 25, at 1 o'clock, at the Church of the Messiah, Garrison avenue and Locust street. Soloists, Mrs. Maude F. Bollman of Chicago, Miss Jessie Ring



## WIFE, WITH SHOTGUN, RAIDS "BLIND TIGER"

Puts Proprietor and Patrons to Flight and Then Publicly Whips Her Bribulous Husband.

### SPENT ALL HIS MONEY THERE

Exasperated by This, She Decided to Humiliate Him So He Wouldn't Leave Home.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 23.—Armed with a double-barreled shotgun, Mrs. John Wover, a temperance worker, living between Unionville and Needmore, last night, single-handed, cleared out a "blind tiger." Wover, her husband, has been spending all his earnings in the "blind tiger." His wife determined to put a stop to it, took down his shotgun and, after she thought her husband had had time to get comfortably seated in the "tiger," walked to it. Arriving at the place, she entered suddenly. Her husband ordered her to return home and started toward her. Mrs. Wover ordered the proprietor to close his doors, but he refused, when she said: "You put my husband out of here or I will demolish everything in this hell hole." Then she stepped back and cocked the gun, saying to the crowd: "I'll give each of you 30 seconds to get out of here."

The room was cleared immediately. Mrs. Wover followed the crowd outside, where she took the load of shot from the gun and set it down. Going over to a tree, she broke off a branch and thrashed her husband.

The other men stood by and Mrs. Wover invited any of them to step out and said she would dress them up in a like manner. They left her mistress of the situation.

### Business College Graduation.

The graduating class of Perkins & Herpel's Commercial College will hold exercises at the college hall in the Lincoln Trust building Friday evening. A number of students will receive diplomas. The college will move to the Dolph building May 1.

## RADIUM A FAILURE AS A CANCER CURE

London Hospital Physicians Discard It After Trying It On Sixteen Patients.

LONDON, March 23.—The radium treatment for cancer has been entirely abandoned at the Cancer Hospital. It was never viewed with much hope there, and a few days ago, the last unsuccessful experiment with it took place. According to the Daily Mail the trials were made at the end with a case containing five grains covered only with mink sheeting, probably the largest morsel in any hospital in Europe. And the effect was always the same, though it might vary in degree. The surface of the skin became inflamed, a blister formed and dried up, but that was all.

### GARDENER FATALLY BURNED.

Two Children of Neighbor Died From a Similar Accident

The death of Barney Sutter, a gardener living near Moline Heights, St. Louis County, is expected as the result of burns received in the explosion of a coal oil can, from which he was pouring oil on a slow burning fire. His residence was destroyed by the fire. The day before the explosion, Mr. Sutter attended the funeral of the two children of a neighbor who died from a similar explosion Friday afternoon. The elder, a boy, attempted to build a fire in the summer kitchen, and the clothing of both children caught fire.

### Fire Frees Frightened Cattle.

Fire starting in the straw in a cattle car in the Frisco yards at Ewing avenue Wednesday morning, freed the animals.

## RAPID-FIRE BOW IN CUPID'S HANDS

Romance of Rabbi Shapiro's Beautiful Daughter Began at Brother's Wedding.

A few weeks ago Miss Rose Shapiro, the beautiful daughter of Rabbi J. S. Shapiro of Kansas City, came to St. Louis to attend the wedding of her brother, Samuel Shapiro, and Miss Anna Marks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Marks of 6319 Maple avenue. The wedding was celebrated on the evening of Feb. 2, and in the wedding party was Harry Frisch of St. Louis. Mr. Frisch and Miss Shapiro were attracted immediately; a week later they were engaged; Tuesday evening they were married. The scene of the second marriage was the same as the first—the Marks home. The officiating rabbi was the same, but in this case it was the father of the bride and not of the bridegroom who recited the words of the impressive Jewish ceremony. The wedding guests were many and the wedding gifts were costly and the festivities were continued until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Frisch will make their home in St. Louis.

### TELLS OF BRIBING JURORS.

Former Bailiff Says Lawyer Hired Him to Do It.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Starting information of the alleged bribing of the juror by Alexander Sullivan in the interest of the Union Traction Co. has been supplied in the disbarment proceedings brought against Sullivan. James J. Lynch, the former bailiff, was on the stand before Master in Chancery Leaming, and was cross-examined by Attorney H. T. Gilbert. In reply to questions Lynch said: "I was a courthouse to Sullivan's office, and as was familiar with the traction company's affairs as if I were an employee. Sullivan gave me money for bribing jurors a number of times. He had bribed more than a hundred jurors. Jurors who approached me to do business with you," inquired Attorney Gilbert. "I only remember three who refused to go into the scheme," replied Lynch.

## RARE EXHIBITS FOR A MUSEUM

St. Louis Will Have a Great Opportunity to Gather Material of Priceless Value.

### AFTER THE FAIR IS ENDED

Colleges All Over the United States Are Already Preparing to Secure Foreign Relics.

Universities and colleges throughout the country that will make exhibits at the World's Fair, will send members of their faculties to St. Louis to secure rare exhibits for their various museums after the Fair closes according to information received by the Exposition company. Among the schools which will pursue this plan are Harvard, Yale, Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Wisconsin and many other state universities.

Several of the large museums also have agents on the lookout for treasures to add to their collections. Among these are the Field Commercial Museum of Chicago and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

By this plan these institutions hope to keep in the United States many exhibits which would otherwise be returned to the foreign countries from which they came. At present there is no St. Louis institution active along this line, said an Exposition official Tuesday. "As a result St. Louis is losing a great opportunity. It will never again have a chance at its very door to gather material of priceless value to the museums and the students."

"Unless St. Louisians organize and start now the formation of such a museum most of the exhibits which remain in this country will be taken to other cities. The Philadelphia museum had their origin in the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876 held there and the Field Museum of Chicago started at the World's Fair there. These are great institutions, but a museum started now in St. Louis should be greater as its Fair is greater than those of Philadelphia and Chicago. It has therefore a far greater collection of exhibits to draw from."

"A commercial museum is of vital importance to merchants and manufacturers because its business is to collect information regarding the needs and methods of foreign markets and keep them informed how to reach those markets most effectively. Lack of such knowledge now in the United States is one reason why it is behind Germany and England in foreign trade."

## WEBSTER DAVIS A TAMMANY ORATOR

Former Missouri Republican Leader in Prominence as Democrat in New York.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Webster Davis, late of Kansas City and a former Republican assistant secretary of the interior under the McKinley administration, now a Democrat, addressed a large audience last night at Tammany Hall. He referred to himself as one of the Republicans of the Democratic party who had found it necessary to leave the Republican party because it had abandoned the principles of Abraham Lincoln. "Indeed," said he, "the name of Abraham Lincoln has perished from the literature of the Republican party."

"The Republican party," he continued, "has throttled the Goddess of Liberty and renounced those principles which turned Americanism to the moral ear as a synonym for freedom, justice and equality, and robbed us of the right to speak of our country as the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Mr. Davis bitterly denounced President Roosevelt and his administration. His platform for the Democratic party, Mr. Davis said, would be "Roosevelt must return to private life."

The speaker denounced trusts and monopolies, and said, "We must carry it to every foot of soil where the stars and stripes fly."

Mr. Davis denounced Secretary Hay as the friend of Great Britain and the worst enemy of the United States.

"We will see whether a single trust is to be singled out for campaign purposes or whether the administration will proceed against all trusts according to law."

Regarding the age pension order issued by the commission last week, Mr. Davis said that "it is proposed to allow the treasury to be looted by every Tom, Dick and Harry with a sword or musket. Do you like it? I don't."

## POSTAL ANNEX OPENS APRIL 1

Building Will Have All Facilities of a Substation and Sorting Headquarters

Dispatches from Washington announce that Acting Postmaster-General R. J. Wynne has ordered the St. Louis postoffice annex at Eighteenth street and Clark avenue opened April 1.

The construction of the annex building is virtually completed, and no delay on that account is anticipated. The annex, in addition to facilities for handling the mail received at Union Station and the sorting of western mail to save the delay of taking it to the main postoffice, will have facilities for issuing money orders, receiving registered letters and selling stamps, furnishing all the disadvantages of a substation at the Union Station crowds.

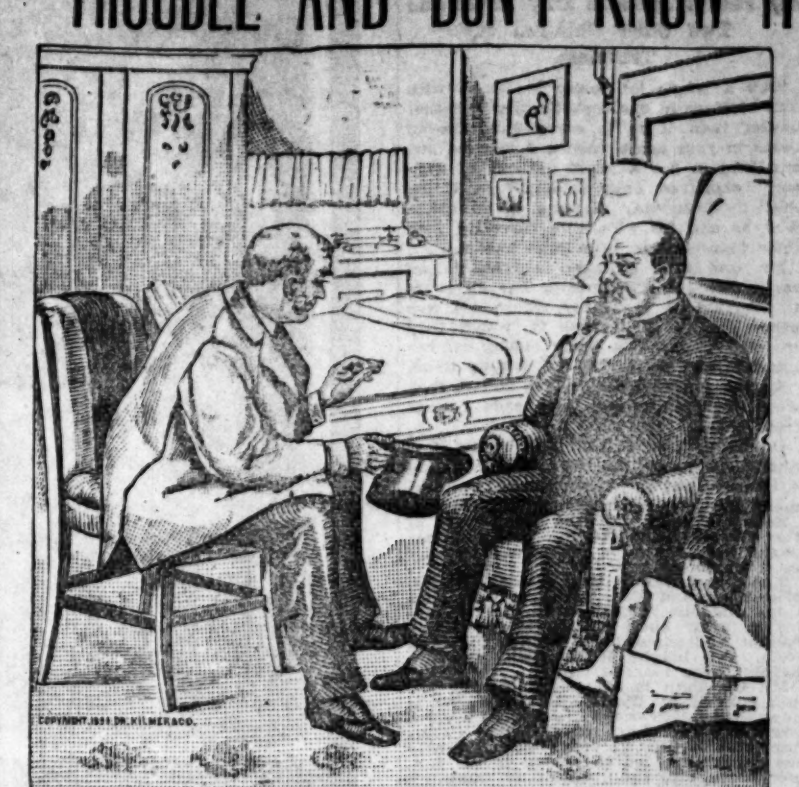
Ladies, try an oyster lunch while shopping. Milford's, 207 and 209 North Sixth st.

## LEGAL FIGHT ON NEGRO CLUB

Provisions Made by Clemens Heirs to Be Invoked by Local Protective Association

The Clemens Place Protective Association, composed of the leading citizens of Cabanne, announced that it has raised \$2000 for the purpose of fighting the proposed Egyptian Club, a negro social organization which intends to build a clubhouse at Delmar boulevard and Hamilton avenue.

## THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT



To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy will do for YOU, Every Reader of the Post-Dispatch may have a Sample Bottle Sent FREE by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

DEAR SIR: I have been in the army, I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it became so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote asking for a sample bottle. I had a doctor use the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time. I continued its use and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water today and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition. I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers I am, very truly yours, I. G. RICHARDSON.

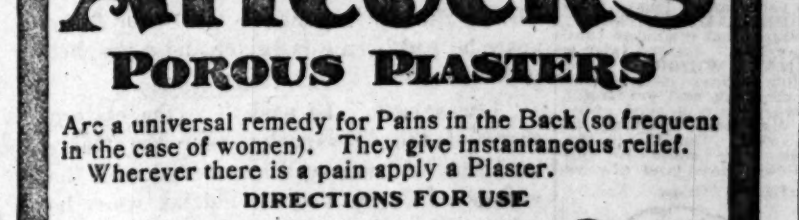
You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, being obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting.

SPECIAL NOTE—So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases of kidney, liver or bladder troubles, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the St. Louis Daily Post-Dispatch. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

EST. 1847.  
**Allescock's**  
**POROUS PLASTERS**

Are a universal remedy for Pains in the Back (so frequent in the case of women). They give instantaneous relief. Wherever there is a pain apply a Plaster.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE



For pains in the region of the kidneys, or for a Weak Back, the plaster should be applied as shown above. Wherever there is a pain apply Allescock's Plaster.

For Rheumatism or Pains in Shoulders, Elbows or Ankles, or for Sprains, Stiffness, etc., and for Aching Feet, cut plaster size and shape required and apply to part affected as above.

For Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, for Weak Lungs and for painful and sensitive parts of the abdomen, apply as indicated.

Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs Weak Chest, Weak Back Lumbago, Sciatica, &c., &c.

REMEMBER—Allescock's Plasters are the original and genuine porous plaster and have never been equalled as pain-curers. Furthermore, they are absolutely safe as they do not contain belladonna, opium or any poison whatever.

YOU CAN FEEL SURE WHEN YOU BUY A

MERCANTILE

You are not paying for CHROMOS, SANDS, SCHEMAS, FREE DEALS, etc., but for FINE QUALITY HAVANA TOBACCO. EQUAL TO IMPORTED CIGARS. F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR CO., MARF., St. Louis. UNION MADE.

## GOLD MEDAL Pan-American Exposition



For the quick preparation of a delicious drink, for making Chocolate icing or for flavoring Ice Cream, Lowney's "Always Ready" SWEET CHOCOLATE POWDER has no equal. The full chocolate quality and properties are present, unadulterated and unimpaired.

## Gas Given.

TEETH Extracted without pain by our new gas and method. No danger; no pain; no sore gums. Extraction, single tooth, 25 cents. When plates are ordered, extraction FREE.



Until March 25th, we have decided to make our new gas and method. Best teeth for \$3.00—do not cover roof of mouth. Last week of low rates. Guaranteed to bite corn off the cob. 30 years' guarantee.

FULL SET OF TEETH Gold Plate, \$25.00. BEST SET Do not go to the Fake Dentist who advertises cheap work, for they are not reliable, and their prices are more than ours and the work not good. Come SILVER. FILLING, 50c. CROWNS, \$3.50. Best Crown in the World.

Remember, we are up to date. CHICAGO DENTAL PALACE. Of New York and Boston. St. Louis Office, 513 Olive St. Over Alor's. Call and see samples of our work.

## FREE DENTAL CLINIC

By reliable, accurate dentists, who are experts in our system of painless dentistry. Don't throw your money away on the so-called best dentists who can have it done by us for the cost of material. Visit us as students.

TEETH WITH PLATE. Free Clinic and Prices Until March 30.

Full set of Teeth.....\$1.00. Best set of Teeth.....\$1.00. Gold Crowns.....\$3.00. Silver Fillings.....50c. All work done by graduate dentists.

Bring this ad with you. Be sure you are in the right place.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN BY USE OF Vitalized Air. We are the only dentists west of New York City who make their own Vitalized Air and Gas. Absolutely harmless and painless. Vitalized Air Given. \$5.00. Teeth Extracted Free. Be sure that you are in the right place. Bring this ad and get one gold filling free. ALL WORK DONE ON EAST PATIENTS. All work guaranteed for 15 years. The oldest and most reliable clinic in the city.

UNION DENTAL COLLEGE. 622 Olive st., 2d floor. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. day, 10 to 4. Southeast cor. 7th and Olive sts.

## TEETH

Porcelain and Gold-Crowned Bridgework. Painless extracting. Gas Given. Plates of all kinds. Prices moderate.

DR. E. C. CHASE. 8. E. Cor. Ninth and Locust Streets, St. Louis.

## NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS

LEADING DENTISTS

509 OLIVE ST. Established 44 years. All work guaranteed. NOTICE: Do not go to the Fake Dentist who advertises cheap work, for they are not reliable, and their prices are more than ours and the work not good. Come SILVER. FILLING, 50c. CROWNS, \$3.50. Best Crown in the World.

BRING IT IN THE New York Dental Rooms, 509 Olive St. Open 7 to 9 p. m. Sunday from 9 to 11.

EASTERN PAINLESS DENTISTS. Gold Crowns, \$3.50. Silver Fillings, 50c. Gold Teeth, \$1.00. Silver Teeth, 75c. 618 Locust St. DR. WIGGINTON & JOHNSON, Managers.

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL ROOMS. 187-189-PAINLESS EXTRACTION, DR. J. H. CASE, Pres. Open 9 to 11 P. M. 513 N. BROADWAY, bet. Locust and St. Charles.

## DR. PAUL W. LENZE

DENTAL PARLORS. 1010A OLIVE STREET. Painless Extractions. Gas Given. Plates of all kinds. Prices moderate.

J. A. SHODER, DENTIST. 211 S. 7TH ST. bet. N. & M. STS. ALABAMA BUILDING.

# Spring Opening

## TOMORROW

THURSDAY, MARCH 24th.

### SOUVENIRS TO ALL

COME AND VIEW OUR STYLE EXHIBIT OF

## Spring Fashions

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

# ON CREDIT

NEVER MIND THE MONEY NOW—LATER ON WILL DO.

WHY PAY CASH AT OTHER STORES, WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON CREDIT AT THESE PRICES?

Ladies' Spring Suits	Ladies' Smart Easter Millinery—1004 styles—	Men's Spring Suits, merchant tailored—cheviots, worsteds—
from \$9.50 up	from \$2.25 up	from \$7.50 up
Boys' Suits from \$1.95 up	Men's Hats from \$1.25 up	

## Empire Credit Clothing Co.,

506 N. T. CHARLES ST., Next Broadway.







# BAN ON BETTING IN CHICAGO WILL HELP RACING IN ST. LOUIS

Mayor Harrison's Order, Forbidding All Gambling at the Washington Park Track This Summer, Will Send 1000 Horses Home

**CHICAGO, March 28.**—Harrison H. Harrison, mayor of this city, has issued an order that there will be no gambling at Washington Park race track this summer. This move was not unexpected.

Last year the mayor gave out an interview in which he declared that he would not permit racing at Washington Park within the city limits and would also put an end to handbook betting. He is evidently anxious to keep his word. The announcement of the mayor's attitude in this matter has caused consternation in racing circles in Chicago. Preventing betting at Washington Park is a death blow to the racing game in Chicago.

No race track can be operated without betting. If betting is stopped at Washington Park the racing at that park must necessarily cease. It is possible that Hadden and Hawthorne may not be interfered with.

These tracks are outside the city limits and consequently not under Harrison's jurisdiction. The matter will be in the hands of Street Commissioner Harrison. His action is perfectly legitimate. The cause racing is illegal in Cook County. The action of Mayor Harrison's will greatly strengthen the local racing game in St. Louis. It will mean at least an additional 1000 horses in St. Louis during the racing season of 1904. This will make St. Louis the great racing center of the Southwest.

Another effect of Mayor Harrison's action will be the probable disruption of the Western Touring Circuit. It cannot exist without the Chicago tracks.

## FIND TROUBLE AGREEING ON ODDS

**Seconds.**  
Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
**SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.**—The championship fight between Young Corbett and

Jimmy Britt next Friday night will be a battle between seconds as well as a fight between boxers. Both fighters will be attended by men who have made reputations for foxiness in ring affairs.

"Spider" Kay, the old lightweight fighter, is in his line, one of the cleverest that ever wore a glove, will be chief adviser for Britt.

Harry Tutthill, who will watch the battle from Corbett's corner, is another cunning assistant. Corbett has already had good proof of his quality.

"Speculation on the fight is noticeably light. It is due probably to the fact that neither side can agree to satisfactory terms. The chances of the two lit-tle scrappers.

The Britt contingent for the most part want odds of 10 to 5 and the Corbett

Following is disappointed that the coast sports refuse to back their man at shorter odds. They offer 10 to 8.

Both boys are apparently in fine condition. Both men are still taking light training with perfect confidence of winning Friday night. Britt is sure that he will win by a decision or a knockout and Corbett says that Britt will not last 20 rounds.

A report from New York says that Sam Harte is out for a match for Friday. McGovern against the winner of Friday's fight.

**MR. GOOD PLAYER  
BADLY BEATEN**

Hitherto Unbeaten Leader Hook in Class B Billiard Tourney Lost to Becker.

The hitherto unbeaten leader of the class B billiard tournament at the Grand, "Champion" Hook, received the worst defeat of

\_\_\_\_\_

for the medicine to cure up the sores, and I died as the doctor intended I would, but I have the sores ever broken out again, and years have elapsed since what I have de-  
occurred.

JOHN W. FUNDES,  
Schmullbach Healing Co.

Condition, breathing is impossible, and spread in spite of washes and salves, for the sore is the outward sign of a condition of the blood and system, a blood purifier and tonic is what is needed, to restore its lost properties, to reconstitute the constitution, and S. S. S. is the remedy, and removes from the blood all the impurities and poisons, and gradually builds up the entire system; and when the blood is purified the healing process begins, and the ulcer or sore is soon entirely gone. S. S. S. contains no mineral or poisonous ingredients of any description, but is guaranteed a vegetable remedy, a blood purifier and permanent cure for chronic sores and ulcers of any kind, external or internal, and all physicians will advise you without charge, and it is free.

W. F. SWEENEY CO., ATLANTA, GA.



\$2.25; growwling teal, \$1.75; mixed and wood, 90c; jacksnipe, \$1.25.  
**PAKSH FISH**—Black bass, 12c; crappin, 8c for small to 8c for large; dressed cat, 54c; speckbill cat, 7c; eels, 5c; soft shell turtle, 8c; turtle meat, 75c; bullheads—dressed, 6c; grouse, 24c; buffalo, grouse, 8c; dressed, 5c; German carp, dressed, 45c; grouse, 24c; mixed, 24c.

CHICAGO, March 25.—Cattle Receipts, 18,000; strong to 10c higher; good to prime steers, \$3.25 to \$3.85; poor to medium, \$2.30 to \$3.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.30; cows, \$1.60 to \$4.25; heifers, \$2.25 to \$4.50; canners, \$1.00 to \$2.00; bulls, \$2.00 to \$4.00; calves, \$2.00 to \$4.00.

**RECEIPTS** today, 23,000; tomorrow, 25,000; Wednesday, 26,000; mixed and butchers, \$5.50@5.75; good to choice heavy, \$3.85@4.20; rough heavy, \$3.20@3.50; light, \$4.90@5.40; bulk of sales, \$3.20@3.50; sheep—15,000; lambs—15,000; calves—10,000; strong; good to choice wethers, \$4.25@4.50; fair to choice mixed, \$3.80@4.50; western sheep, \$3.50 @3.75; native lambs, \$4.50@5; western lambs, \$4.50@5.00.

**OMAHA, Neb., March 23.—Cattle**—Receipts, 8500; market active; stronger; native steers, \$3.40 @5.10; cows and heifers, \$2.70@3.00; canners, \$1.80 @2.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.10; calves, \$3.00@4.00; bulls, \$2.50@3.40; Range—Receipts, 8500; Market strong; native steers, \$3.40 @5.10; cows and heifers, \$2.70@3.00; canners, \$1.80 @2.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.10; calves, \$3.00@4.00; bulls, \$2.50@3.40; Range—Receipts, 8500; Market strong; native steers, \$3.40 @5.10; cows and heifers, \$2.70@3.00; canners, \$1.80 @2.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.75@4.10; calves, \$3.00@4.00; bulls, \$2.50@3.40; Range—

**KANSAS CATTLE**, March 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 900 including 500 from Texas; market 8 to 10¢ higher; native steers, \$3.50 to \$4.00; southern steers, \$3.20 to \$4.00; southern cows, \$2.40 to \$3.50; native cows and heifers, \$1.75 to \$4.00; stockers and feeders, \$1.50 to \$3.50; calves, \$2.75 to \$3.50; yearlings, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

**\$238.00.** Hogs—canners, 7,000; market 50 heavy; bulk—mice, \$592.50; heavy, \$512.50; packers—mice, \$592.50; heavy, \$512.50. Sheep—canners, 4,500; market 50 heavy; wethers, \$465.00; lambs, 4,700.60; range wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; ewes, \$4.00 to \$4.25.

## GRAIN MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO, March 22.—Spring wheat, with predictions of rain in Nebraska, caused a selling fever among wheat traders today. As a result the market declined. The depression was increased by the lower tone of the stock market. July opened 1/2c to 1 1/2c lower at \$2.44 1/2 to \$2.46 1/2. There was a heavy selling of shorts at the start which forced the price up to 8c, but the market from that source was soon exhausted. With continued heavy selling of shorts, the grain fell to 5 1/2c. After opening 1/2c lower at 91 1/2c to 92 1/2c.

May slumped to 614c. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago receipts of 277 cars, against 350 cars a year ago.

July later sold down to 64½c on the decline the pit contract was made at 64½c. The price of wheat and, in an effort to cover, the price was forced up sharply. The close was firm, with July at 64½c and August at 64½c.

May closed 6c lower at 62c.

In spite of exceedingly small receipts due to unfavorable weather conditions, the market was largely in sympathy with wheat. July opened 6½c lower at 62½c and May 64½c to 65½c lower at 64½c. The market was firm, with July checked when July touched 65c. May in the meantime had sold off to 60½c. Receipts, 60 cars.

After selling down to 48½c, July advanced to 49½c, closing at 49½c, a shade higher than yesterday. May closed 49½c.

Options were in little demand. The opening on

May slumped to 614c. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago receipts of 277 cars, against 350 cars a year ago.

July later sold down to 64½c on the decline the pit contract was made at 64½c. The price of wheat and, in an effort to cover, the price was forced up sharply. The close was firm, with July at 64½c and August at 64½c.

May closed 6c lower at 62c.

In spite of exceedingly small receipts due to unfavorable weather conditions, the market was largely in sympathy with wheat. July opened 6½c lower at 62½c and May 64½c to 65½c lower at 64½c. The market was firm, with July checked when July touched 65c. May in the meantime had sold off to 60½c. Receipts, 60 cars.

After selling down to 48½c, July advanced to 49½c, closing at 49½c, a shade higher than yesterday. May closed 49½c.

Options were in little demand. The opening on

31. The price of the grain was held comparatively steady. May opened at 90¢, and closed at 87 1/2¢. Provisions followed the course of grain prices, but were not so much affected. May opened 2 1/2¢ higher at \$10.07 1/2. May land was lower at 42 1/2¢ and rice unchanged at 85.00. The price in grain landed at 42 1/2¢. May opened at 42 1/2¢ by packers. May pork declined to \$12.90. The price of the grain was held comparatively steady. May opened at 90¢, and closed at 87 1/2¢. Provisions followed the course of grain prices, but were not so much affected. May opened 2 1/2¢ higher at \$10.07 1/2. May land was lower at 42 1/2¢ and rice unchanged at 85.00. The price in grain landed at 42 1/2¢. May opened at 42 1/2¢ by packers. May pork declined to \$12.90.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Wheat—No. 2 red, 97 1/2¢; No. 2 hard, 95 1/2¢; No. 2 soft, 93 1/2¢; No. 2 white, 91 1/2¢; No. 2 yellow, 89 1/2¢; No. 2 light, 87 1/2¢; No. 2 heavy, 85 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 83 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 81 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 79 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 77 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 75 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 73 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 71 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 69 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 67 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 65 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 63 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 61 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 59 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 57 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 55 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 53 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 51 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 49 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 47 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 45 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 43 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 41 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 39 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 37 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 35 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 33 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 31 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 29 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 27 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 25 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 23 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 21 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 19 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 17 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 15 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 13 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 11 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 9 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 7 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 5 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 3 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 1 1/2¢; No. 2 extra, 1/2¢; No. 2 super, 1/4¢; No. 2 extra, 1/8¢; No. 2 super, 1/16¢; No. 2 extra, 1/32¢; No. 2 super, 1/64¢; No. 2 extra, 1/128¢; No. 2 super, 1/256¢; No. 2 extra, 1/512¢; No. 2 super, 1/1024¢; No. 2 extra, 1/2048¢; No. 2 super, 1/4096¢; No. 2 extra, 1/8192¢; No. 2 super, 1/16384¢; No. 2 extra, 1/32768¢; No. 2 super, 1/65536¢; No. 2 extra, 1/131072¢; No. 2 super, 1/262144¢; No. 2 extra, 1/524288¢; No. 2 super, 1/1048576¢; No. 2 extra, 1/2097152¢; No. 2 super, 1/4194304¢; No. 2 extra, 1/8388608¢; No. 2 super, 1/16777216¢; No. 2 extra, 1/33554432¢; No. 2 super, 1/67108864¢; No. 2 extra, 1/134217728¢; No. 2 super, 1/268435456¢; No. 2 extra, 1/536870912¢; No. 2 super, 1/1073741824¢; No. 2 extra, 1/2147483648¢; No. 2 super, 1/4294967296¢; No. 2 extra, 1/8589934592¢; No. 2 super, 1/17179869184¢; No. 2 extra, 1/34359738368¢; No. 2 super, 1/68719476736¢; No. 2 extra, 1/137438953472¢; No. 2 super, 1/274877906944¢; No. 2 extra, 1/549755813888¢; No. 2 super, 1/1099511627776¢; No. 2 extra, 1/2199023255552¢; No. 2 super, 1/4398046511104¢; No. 2 extra, 1/8796093022208¢; No. 2 super, 1/17592186044416¢; No. 2 extra, 1/35184372088832¢; No. 2 super, 1/70368744177664¢; No. 2 extra, 1/140737488355328¢; No. 2 super, 1/281474976710656¢; No. 2 extra, 1/562949953421312¢; No. 2 super, 1/1125899906842624¢; No. 2 extra, 1/2251799813685248¢; No. 2 super, 1/4503599627370496¢; No. 2 extra, 1/9007199254740992¢; No. 2 super, 1/18014398509481984¢; No. 2 extra, 1/36028797018963968¢; No. 2 super, 1/72057594037927936¢; No. 2 extra, 1/144115188075855872¢; No. 2 super, 1/288230376151711744¢; No. 2 extra, 1/576460752303423488¢; No. 2 super, 1/1152921504606846976¢; No. 2 extra, 1/2305843009213693952¢; No. 2 super, 1/4611686018427387904¢; No. 2 extra, 1/9223372036854775808¢; No. 2 super, 1/18446744073709551616¢; No. 2 extra, 1/36893488147419103232¢; No. 2 super, 1/73786976294838206464¢; No. 2 extra, 1/147573952589676412928¢; No. 2 super, 1/295147905179352825856¢; No. 2 extra, 1/590295810358705651712¢; No. 2 super, 1/1180591620717411303424¢; No. 2 extra, 1/2361183241434822606848¢; No. 2 super, 1/4722366482869645213696¢; No. 2 extra, 1/9444732965739290427392¢; No. 2 super, 1/18889465931478580854784¢; No. 2 extra, 1/37778931862957161709568¢; No. 2 super, 1/75557863725914323419136¢; No. 2 extra, 1/151115727451828646838272¢; No. 2 super, 1/302231454903657293676544¢; No. 2 extra, 1/604462909807314587353088¢; No. 2 super, 1/1208925819614629174706176¢; No. 2 extra, 1/2417851639229258349412352¢; No. 2 super, 1/4835703278458516698824704¢; No. 2 extra, 1/9671406556917033397649408¢; No. 2 super, 1/19342813113834066795298816¢; No. 2 extra, 1/38685626227668133590597632¢; No. 2 super, 1/77371252455336267181195264¢; No. 2 extra, 1/154742504910672534362390528¢; No. 2 super, 1/309485009821345068724781056¢; No. 2 extra, 1/618970019642690137449562112¢; No. 2 super, 1/1237940039285380274899124224¢; No. 2 extra, 1/2475880078570760549798248448¢; No. 2 super, 1/4951760157141521099596496896¢; No. 2 extra, 1/9903520314283042199192993792¢; No. 2 super, 1/19807040628566084398385987584¢; No. 2 extra, 1/39614081257132168796771975168¢; No. 2 super, 1/79228162514264337593543950336¢; No. 2 extra, 1/158456325028528675187087900672¢; No. 2 super, 1/316912650057057350374175801344¢; No. 2 extra, 1/633825300114114700748351602688¢; No. 2 super, 1/1267650600228229401496703205376¢; No. 2 extra, 1/2535301200456458802993406410752¢; No. 2 super, 1/5070602400912917605986812821504¢; No. 2 extra, 1/10141204801825835211973625643008¢; No. 2 super, 1/20282409603651670423947251286016¢; No. 2 extra, 1/40564819207303340847894502572032¢; No. 2 super, 1/81129638414606681695789005144064¢; No. 2 extra, 1/162259276829213363391778010288128¢; No. 2 super, 1/324518553658426726783556020576256¢; No. 2 extra, 1/649037107316853453567112041152512¢; No. 2 super, 1/129

[illegible]

15c; dressed steady; western chicken, 12 1/2c; fowls, 14c; turkeys, western, 16c; broilers, 16 1/2c; CHICAGO, March 23.—Butter—Steady; cream, 15c; sweetened, 14c; eggs, 15c; chickens, 12 1/2c; at mark, cases included, 10 1/2c. Cheese—Steady; daisies, 14c; twins, 10 1/2c; Young Americans, 11 1/2c. Poultry—Live steady; turkeys, 14c; broilers, 16c; 12 1/2c; springs, 12 1/2c.

**Lead and Copper.**

PEORIA, Ill., March 23.—Corn lower; No. 2, 46c; No. 4, 34 1/2c. Whiskey on the basis of 51.50 per bushel, steady.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Lead steady, \$1.50 1/2. Copper firm, 12 1/2c@13c.

**RIVER BULLETIN**

ST. LOUIS, March 23.

Placer	Height	Change	Earl
St. Louis	10.5	in 24	in 24

**STATIONS.**

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Pittsburg	22	9.9	r1.9	.82
Parkersburg	36	19.0	r6.0	1.20
Cincinnati	50	17.8	r1.9	2.02
Louisville	28	10.0	r1.8	1.48
Nashville	40	21.4	r6.5	1.65
Chattanooga	53	19.9	r5.5	1.44
Florence	16	9.0	r1.1	1.02
Johnsonville	21	11.2	r1.7	.88
Evansville	38	21.8	r1.4	.43
St. Paul	14	.....	Prosen	.90

Dubague .....	15		Froese .....	20
Davenport .....	15	9.4	.....	.60
Keosauqua .....	15		.....	.60
Grafton .....	28		.....	.60
Omaha .....	18		.....	.60
.....	21	5.7	.....	.60
..... City .....	30	5.4	.....	.04
.....	20	5.6	.....	.01
Hermann .....	30	15.2	.....	.01
ST. LOUIS .....	30	15.2	.....	.01
.....	30	15.2	.....	.01
Calro .....	45	22.6	.....	.58
.....	23	26.6	.....	.74
Little Rock .....	23	9.1	.....	.64
.....	23	9.1	.....	.64

Shreveport .....	29	6.7	rs.6	.11
New Orleans .....	16	10.3	rs.3	.08

r—Rise. f—Fall.

**Windstorm in Kentucky.**  
**HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., March 21.—Ra-**

ports received today show that damage amounting to thousands of dollars was done in Christian County by the wind storm. Many buildings were unroofed and two negroes fatally hurt.

**FINANCIAL.**

**Trust Company**

**OF ST. LOUIS  
AND SEVENTH STREETS**

accounts of firms, individuals and cor-  
; transacts a general financial as well  
company business.

**HOSPITAL, FULL PAID,  
\$1,000,000**

---

**DR. J. SCHLAFLY, President.**  
As. Secy. Jos. L. Hanley, Treas.  
Bond Officer. M. P. Murray, Counsel.

## DIRECTORS

Geo. T. Cram,	M. E. Hogan,
Joe L. LaFollette,	Joe W. Moon,
Henry W. Peters,	Ang. Schaffly,
Frank Wyman,	Wm. Elliot Smith,
James F. Cuyler,	Julius C. Stone,
L. S. Parker,	Joe L. Stanley,
Joe M. Franklin,	W. A. E. Pearson,
A. F. Gies,	James French,
J. M. Holmes, Jr.,	



## Confirmation Suits

For Boys in Knee Pants, and for Young Men



There's a distinctive excellence of quality, of fashioning, of finish in these Suits that's exceptional and most satisfying, even without considering the low prices at which they are sold.

We show a complete line of Blue Black and Black Clays and Serges, Black Unfinished Worsted and Black Thibets, in single and double breasted styles for young men, double-breasted two-piece Suits and single-breasted three-piece Suits for boys in knee pants. The prices range from

**\$3.75 to \$11.50**

For Boys' Suits, and

**\$7.50 to \$25**

For Long Pants Suits.

In our Boys' Furnishing Department will be found all else needed to complete his confirmation attire.

**The MODEL**

"YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR MONEY BACK."

Seventh and Washington



## The Smile of Contentment.

ever brightens the faces of those who keep the liver active, stomach strong and healthy and system free from surplus bile by occasionally taking a

## Heptol Split

the pure, sparkling and palatable laxative water, which does the work of calomel and patent pills without nauseating or injuring the stomach. A simple, harmless and effective remedy for every member of the family. Try one, and you will never use anything else.

At all first class Drug Stores, Bars, Soda Fountains and Grocery Stores.

**15c.**

**The Morrison Company**

St. Louis

## La Grippe Causes Heart Disease

La Grippe is almost certain to affect the heart. Thousands suffer with heart trouble who until attacked with La Grippe never experienced a symptom of heart disease. Grippe poisons out the heart's strength, by impoverishing the blood, and weakening the heart nerves and muscles. If you have had La Grippe and you experience shortness of breath when walking or going up stairs, fluttering or palpitation, oppressed feeling in the chest, pain in heart or arms, weak or hungry spells, smothering or fainting spells, your heart is seriously affected and must be treated at once. It cannot get better without help. Take the only safe course.

## Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

a wonderfully successful heart medicine and tonic, which will strengthen and invigorate the heart and restore the muscular tissues, stimulate the circulation of the blood and restore your heart to a strong and healthy action. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has cured thousands of cases pronounced hopeless, and may be depended upon to cure when all else fails. "I had an attack of La Grippe which lasted all winter, and was followed with paralysis. From that time I was troubled with heart disease until I feared I could not live. In fact, all my friends thought I would die. After taking a few doses of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and Nervine, I began to gain strength and flesh, and I continued to take them until I was entirely cured. It is two years since I took the last and have had no symptoms since then. My existence today is due to these wonderful remedies."—JOHN H. DOWN, 120, Cedar, Mo.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold under a guarantee that if first bottle does not benefit your druggist will return your money. We stand back of this guarantee.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

## LADIES

The "ONLY" reliable remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, etc., is "Unica" (Headache-Cologne), made and bottled in Cologne-on-the-Rhine, Germany. Used by all LADIES in France, England, Holland, Germany and other parts of Europe. Original bottles 25c and 50c. For sale at Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., Washington av. and Sixth st.

## MILLIONAIRES BEHIND SULLY MAY BE SUED

Creditors Devise Plan to Make Men Who Shared Profits of Cotton Bull Pools With "King" Also Bear Part of Obligations.

### HARRIMAN AND HAWLEY THE CHIEF ASSOCIATES IN DEAL

While They Played "Sweetheart Poker"—All Winnings to Wives or Sweethearts—Pool Promoters Devised Coups for Sully to Execute.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, March 23.—Men who are believed to have made millions out of the bull pools in cotton conducted in the past by Daniel J. Sully, the bankrupt "king," will be dragged into court and made to tell all about their business relations with Sully, if the present plans of a large number of the creditors are carried into execution.

The consequent revelations, should such a step be taken, it is said, would exhibit a phase of speculative high finance that would astonish not only the public but a considerable portion of the financial district.

It is declared by one of the largest creditors of Sully and one of the most substantial men in the cotton trade that the books of the firm will show that, in addition to the regular brokerage business, Sully was the manager of certain pools for buying cotton, and that the members of some of these pools included Edward H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific road; Edwin Hawley, president of the Iowa Central, Colorado Southern and other roads; and Frank H. Kay, who is an officer of all the constituent companies of the Consolidated Tobacco Co., and one of the powers of the Tobacco Trust.

The way these pools were planned and the details worked out had a threefold purpose. The members of the pool talked them over while playing "sweetheart poker" in a room on one of the upper floors of the Hoffman House.

"Sweetheart poker" was the regular American game, with a condition attached to the winning. This condition was that the winners should hand over all of their winnings to their wives. The unmarried ones were pledged to give the winnings to their sweethearts.

The creditors argue the matter in this way: The cause of the collapse of Sully was one of these pools. He had previously managed several other pools in which the profits had run into the millions. These profits were distributed to the members. If the members were entitled to the winnings, the responsibility of paying the losses also devolves upon them, the creditors contend, even if they were not members of Sully's group.

Sully, by offering to pay 40 cents on the dollar, they say, is putting up his full share of the loss, and the other members of the pool should be made to make up the remaining 60 per cent.

### Lawyers Disagree on Points Involved.

The different lawyers retained by the various groups of creditors did not agree on the question of law involved in the particular case. Some thought there was a good chance of collecting from the members of the pool and others thought there was no chance at all.

It was agreed by all that the various sections of the bankruptcy made it possible to gather all of the details bearing upon the inception, operation and final execution of the pools because of the wide latitude permitted in the summing and examination of witnesses. Additional information concerning the number of the creditors yesterday in a peculiar way. A statement sent by a private financial adviser to one of the largest Wall street banks was redistributed by the latter to a number of the creditors.

This statement also gave the members of the Sully pool as Edwin Hawley, Frank H. Kay and Edward H. Harriman. It further stated that when the profits were figured out and pool liquidated, Sully would deduct his share and then send a check for the shares of all of the other members of each pool. Mr. Hawley would then apportion the profits according to the investment in the pool of each member. It was stated that there may have been other members also.

The creditors who want to bring suit against the members of the pool were in favor yesterday of accepting Sully's offer of 40 per cent in cash and 60 per cent in long time notes.

### Majority of Creditors Demand 60 Per Cent.

The majority of the creditors are opposed to accepting the 40 per cent offer, however. They say that when the affairs of Sully & Co. have been liquidated there will be 60 cents on the dollar for all of the creditors. When they get 60 per cent then it will be time enough, they say, to go after the pool members and try to collect the balance. The delay in getting the money from Sully & Co. under the latter plan will be a very serious matter for many of the creditors. There are four firms who are said to be in a very bad way, as a result of the failure, the creditors in such cases amounting to considerably more than their total capital. Bartley & Hall, Weld & Co. and Shearson, Hammill & Co., the creditors which instituted the bankruptcy proceedings, said the action was not hostile to Sully, and that it did not prevent him from going ahead and trying to reach a settlement with the creditors.

Post-Dispatch correspondent asked Mr. Sully if he did not mean to try to arrange a settlement with the creditors. Sully's wife said he had been very much worried as he said with deep emotion: "I can't do anything. What can I do? My hands are tied. Everything I have is in the hands of the receivers. All proposals for a settlement must come from them."

"If I owed you 5 cents, I could not pay you the nickel," he said. "I don't even own the clothes I stand in."

In Sully's office, no secret of the fact was made that Sully considered he had been betrayed by the men who instituted the receivership proceedings, forcing him into bankruptcy.

Joe H. Hodges, who, as a manager, was supervised by the two receivers, said: "The bankruptcy proceedings forced me yesterday about absolute faith on the part of the members of the creditors' pool."

## COAL BARON BAER'S POWER OVERTHROWN

Providence Deserts Him in His Fight to Keep Up Coal Prices.

### ASSOCIATES IGNORE HIS WISH

Make Schedule to Suit Themselves and the Public Will Be Ahead Several Millions.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, March 23.—The power of George F. Baer has been broken. He is no longer the dictator.

The man who caused the great anthracite strike of 1902, and for years has been the dominant head of the hard coal combination has been stripped of his arbitrary power.

The fight between Baer and the coal roads hostile to him has been long and secret. Baer was backed by the Reading and Jersey Central and had, from the outset, the practical sympathy of the Erie. But his dictatorial policy, and his steady growth in unpopularity, dating from the notoriety he experienced during President Roosevelt's strike investigation turned the balance against him.

The immediate cause of his downfall was his desire to saddle the cost of the coal strike on the consumer. He intended to do by keeping up the price of coal through the coming spring and summer.

By his defeat, therefore, the people are the gainers by several million dollars, and every man in the eastern part of the United States, who uses coal in his home, his store, his office, or his home, will participate in the benefit.

The hard coal company had been even-tempered up price and production by stimulating the sale of coal through the summer months by allowing to the dealers a series of graduated rebates.

After the strike of 1902 President Baer of the Reading suggested that it would be a good idea to allow no coal rebates this year. The annual output he estimated at 60,000,000 tons. The summer sales he estimated at about one-third, or 20,000,000 tons. The rebates to the dealers by the abolition of rates he calculated at 40 cents a ton.

The question was debated all winter. The Lehigh Valley, it is said, was the last to come out openly against Baer's scheme. Then the Lackawanna took sides with the Lehigh Valley. Then the Pennsylvania wavered. That settled Baer's fate.

He called a final conference in this city last week and demanded a show down. He got it and was beaten. Some of Mr. Baer's friends sent out a story that he had called a meeting of railroad presidents in this city yesterday. "President Baer came to New York in his private car, but there was no meeting to discuss coal rebates. Mr. Baer went back to Philadelphia at 4 p. m. When the question as to a meeting was put to President Eben B. Thomas of the Lehigh Valley, he said: "I know of no meeting. We issued our coal prices yesterday."

Those circulars tell the whole story. A prominent railroad official, "Baer made the fight and lost it. The issue has been decided. Baer is not the power he was two years ago."

### \$30.00—To California—\$30.00

Via Iron Mountain Route.

Daily Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars Tickets on sale every day in March and April. Particulars at City Ticket Office, S. E. Cor. 5th and Olive sts.

### POLITICS BROUGHT ON FIGHT.

Charles Burnett of Alton Is Struck on Head With Iron Bar.

L. Loebenberg is in jail at Alton as a result of a fight in which he was attacked and beaten because he yelled for Gov. Yates. He struck Charles Burnett over the head with an iron bar at the Rubenstein junk shop in Alton immediately following the fight in which he had been beaten. Burnett was taken to the hospital, where he is in a dangerous condition.

"For God-ness sake" use SANITOL TOOTH POWDER.

### Ministers Meet for Prayer.

Many Congregational and Presbyterian ministers met at North Presbyterian Church Wednesday morning for an all-day prayer service at noon, luncheon was served by the women of the church. Rev. C. O. Shirley of Richmond, Ind., and Dr. M. Burnham were leaders of the morning service, and Rev. P. Goodson and Rev. O. Gaus for the afternoon.

### Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is

the best of all remedies for children teething.

### R. R. Excursion Entertainment.

Lady Aldrich Hive, No. 52, L. O. T. M. will give a railroad excursion entertainment on Thursday evening at Y. M. C. A. hall, Grand and Franklin avenues. The train will leave Grand Central station promptly at 8 o'clock. A literary and musical entertainment will be given en route.

## JUST PURE BEEF

**LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Beef**

Genuine with blue signature.



We act as Executor and Trustee under wills. Conducted by trained agents under direction of our Board of Directors.

**CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$10,000,000.00**  
ST. LOUIS UNDER TRUST CO.  
406 LOCUST STREETS.

## THURSDAY

Should be quite a busy day at Famous with these crowd-drawing specials bulletined. Come in the morning and avoid possible disappointment, as some of the lots are limited in quantity.



WE GIVE EAGLE TRADING STAMPS

## \$4.00 Brilliantine Skirts, \$2.95.

You'll not require any special coaxing to buy when you see these. They're stylish garments, made of a splendid quality glossy brilliantine, in both walking and dress lengths, prettily trimmed with bands and straps

neatly set off with buttons—in tans, grays, blacks and blues—the proper weight for immediate service—\$4 skirts—Thursday only, special at.....

**2.95**

## \$6.00 Eton Coats, \$3.95

A "bosom friend" these chilly mornings and evenings—decidedly swell, made of excellent Peau de Sole in several fetching styles—smartly trimmed with braids—new pouch sleeves, with cuffs—serviceable linings—\$6.00 values—Thursday only, special at.....

**3.95**

## 75c Wash Petticoats, 29c

Made of new Chambray, with double ruffle—cut very wide—in dark blue only—Thursday, while 25 dozen last, we will sell them, and only one to each customer—at the special price of.....

**29c**

## Boys' \$2 and \$2.50 Suits, \$1.19

Two-piece double-breasted style, made of black and blue chevrons—substantially lined and trimmed and splendid garments for school wear—sizes 7 to 15 years—they're actual \$2.00 and \$2.50 values—Thursday while 220 of them last—choice for.....

**1.19**

## Silk Foulards.

59c Quality for 35c.

They'll be all the go this year for nobby shirt waist Suits—Thursday we offer 22-inch pure silk French Foulards in a complete assortment of the brightest spring designs and colorings—a genuine 59c grade—just to crowd our silk aisle Thursday, special at.....

**35c**

## BLACK Fancy Etamines.

59c Grade for 35c

A light, airy material that'll be much in evidence this spring—38-inch all-wool Black Fancy Etamines—decidedly unique designs—a good wearing 59c quality—Thursday just as a special trade magnet, net, choice at, yard.....

**35c**

## A COMB SALE!

For Thursday Only.

3000 Combs—manufacturers' slight seconds—bought ridiculously cheap and go Thursday at prices that are next to sensational. Included are Side, Neck, Pompadour and Black Combs, also Loop Hair Pins, Barrettes and Fancy Combs—in both shell and amber—in two great bargain lots and at these prices you can well afford to lay in a large supply.

25c to 39c Combs—Thursday, while they last, choice for.....

**10c**

50c, 75c and \$1 Combs—Thursday, while they last, choice for.....

**19c**

## Maline Knots.

25c kind—2 for 25c.

Thursday as a special flyer in our always active Ladies' Neckwear Section we will sell 100 fine silk Maline Knots in the newest rosette and fan shaped effects—made very full and fluffy—every color, also white—they're our regular 25c kind—as a special inducement for your visit Thursday while the 1000 last we will sell them at just half price, or 2 for.....

**25c**

## Plain Lawns.

15c and 20c Kind, 5c Yard.

Bargain snaps never cease at Famous. For Thursday we offer 4000 yards of Plain Colored and White Lawns—40 inches wide—embracing most of the popular tan and corn colors—black, light blue, pink, etc., and worth 15c and 20c yard—Thursday, beginning promptly at 8 o'clock, while 4000 yards last, they're yours at, yard.....

**5c**

## \$2.00 Black Silk Hats, 79c

Another lot of these great Millinery values for tomorrow's hurried selling. Tomorrow at 8 o'clock we will place on sale 300 black silk hand-made Hats—full tuck and shirred—with hair braid crowns—each hat already lined—they require but very little trimming—in three of the newest Spring shapes—positive \$2.00 values—Thursday and not more than one to a customer—while the 300 last, special at.....

**79c**

## PILES

NO MONEY TILL CURED. 30 DAYS REFUND. We will refund you \$10.00 if you do not get cured of Piles in 30 days. No money till cured. 30 days refund. We will refund you \$10.00 if you do not get cured of Piles in 30 days. No money till cured. 30 days refund. We will refund you \$10.00 if you do not get cured of Piles in 30 days.



"Clothing is a good investment. It always draws interest from the public."

—Ben Brummell to his Valet.

## Spring Top Coats and Rain Coats

Are in great demand just now. We have all the new shapes and stylish fabrics—

**\$10 to \$30**

## Browning, King & Co.

## The Yosemite

Is the Tourist's Paradise of California.

The points of interest are El Capitan, Three Brothers, Vernal Falls, Cathedral Rocks, The Sentinel, Half Dome, Bridal Veil Falls, Yosemite Falls, Mirror Lake and Cloud's Rest. The Yosemite Falls are composed of three cascades, the first being 1500 feet, the second 800 and the third 400 feet high.

THESE ATTRACTIONS ARE BEST REACHED VIA

**UNION PACIFIC**

AND

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC**

Sixteen Hours Quicker to San Francisco via Omaha than any other line.

Inquire at

**903 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.**

J. H. LOTHROP, General Agent.

## PENNYROYAL PILLS

These suffering from weak nerves, which sap the vitality of life should take Pennyroyal Pills. One bottle will tell a story of marvelous results. Fastidious, rejuvenating, vitalizing force that has been offered. Sent by mail in plain package only on receipt of this ad., price \$1.

Made by its originators C. L. Hood & Co., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**J.P.**

Those suffering from weak nerves, which sap the vitality of life should take Pennyroyal Pills. One bottle will tell a story of marvelous results. Fastidious, rejuvenating, vitalizing force that has been offered. Sent by mail in plain package only on receipt of this ad., price \$1.

Made by its originators C. L. Hood & Co., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**WHAT IS THE QUESTION?**

The Post-Dispatch Editor.

the

**WORLD ALMANAC**

for

**1934.**

Contains the Answer.

Every business man, housewife, schoolboy, schoolgirl, clergyman, professor, lawyer, politician, should have a copy of this valuable book, especially because among 1500 other things it contains AN OFFICIAL COMPILED GUIDE TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Price 25 Cents. By Mail 35c.

Post-Dispatch Counting Room.

**THE HOME OF OLD WHISKEY.**

The factors in convention have had a fruitful talk—

Irish cannot cure pneumonia and pills will starve him!

But from 812 to 808 is handed down a sure M. D.'s mistle!

It's that brand of ancient Whiskey—TEN YEARS OLD WESTGATE.

WESTGATE DISTILLING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

## STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—A meeting of the shareholders of the St. Louis Gas Light Co. is hereby called to be held at the office of the company, 118 Locust st., in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1934, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 m., to consider and vote upon a proposition to be read and there submitted, to authorize an increase of the common stock of the company from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000, the present amount thereof, to \$10,000,000, and to authorize the preferred stock of the company from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and to authorize the directors of the company to issue and sell such stock and to dispose of said stock upon such terms and at such prices as they may deem proper, and to take all the steps necessary to carry out the foregoing, and to consider and vote upon a proposition to be read and there submitted, to authorize the directors of the company to issue and sell such stock and to dispose of said stock upon such terms and at such prices as they may deem proper, and to take all the steps necessary to carry out the foregoing, and to consider and vote upon a proposition to be read and there submitted, to authorize the directors of the company to issue and sell such stock and to dispose of said stock upon such terms and at such prices as they may deem proper, and to take all the steps necessary to carry out the foregoing.

Attest: Secretary of the company.

Done at St. Louis, Mo., this 23rd day of March, 1934.

By the Board of Directors of the company.

By the Board of Directors of the company.

By the Board of Directors of the company.

By the Board of Directors of the company.

By the Board of Directors of the company.

By the Board of Directors of the company.

By the Board of Directors of the company.

By the Board of Directors of the company.

By the Board of Directors of the company.

By the Board of Directors of the company.



## RUDOLPH HEARS GALLOWES GO UP FOR COLLINS

Trial of the Bandit Is Interrupted by  
the Hammering of Carpenters on  
the Legal Instrument of Death.

### DOUBLE TRAP DOOR FIXED FOR A TEST ON THURSDAY

Witness Who Was in the Rudolph  
Home at the Time of Schumacher's  
Murder Tells His Story of the  
Shooting.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

UNION, Mo., March 23.—Hearing of evidence at the trial of "Bill" Rudolph for the murder of Pinkerton Detective Schumacher was interrupted today by the noise of the carpenters who are erecting the gallows in the Union jail yard, where the prisoner's brother bandit, George Collins, will be hanged Saturday.

A fence 30 feet high is being placed around the jail yard and preparations for the fourth lawful execution for Franklin County are rapidly progressing. A combination of strange features is presented at Union. The courthouse where the trial is going on is situated on a plot of grass in the heart of the county seat. An iron fence encircles the square. Farmers later about, swamping yards regarding former hangings and lynchings.

### Previous Hangings and Lynchings.

At the southeast corner of the square on the opposite side of the street stands the jail where Collins is spending his last days on earth. On the other corner is the Bank of Union, which was looted. The little safe that was blown and from which nearly \$10,000 was taken rests upon the side wall facing the courthouse.

Rudolph casts affectionate glances at the dismantled safe as he is taken to and from the jail. His every thought is to escape. The only time he displays any interest in the trial is when one of the pistols is fondled by the court or counsel. Pensively, he asked a guard to loan him one of the revolvers to shoot rats that are bothering him nights.

With the exception of the exchange of frivolity by the lawyers the proceedings are identical with those of the Collins trial. A noticeable feature about Rudolph is the rapidity with which his beard grows. His hair appendage will compare favorably with those of some of the jurors before the trial terminates.

There have been four hangings and two lynchings in Franklin County. The first was that of Edward D. Wurrell, who, with William H. Bruff, killed Basil H. Gordon. Wurrell was executed on March 17, 1887, where the present postoffice is situated. Bruff turned state's evidence, and he, being an army deserter, was returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He made a second attempt to desert and was shot and killed.

Only one year elapsed before another hanging took place. The murderer was William C. Hall.

The lynchings took place in the early 60s. Both victims were negroes.

The most recent hanging was that of Arthur Duestrow, who exterminated his family. He was executed in the jailyard in February, 1897.

The gallows and fence that were used at the Duestrow hanging have been turned into a large chicken coop by a farmer. It was an old-fashioned affair.

### New Gallows for Collins.

An entirely new apparatus has been built for the Collins execution. O. W. Langenhacker, a local carpenter, has charge of its erection. It is of the most improved pattern. The crossbeam extends across the full length of the

## MAY BE A MAFIA MOTIVE IN DEATH

Foul Play Suspected in Case of L. De  
Intinis, Found by Room-  
mate Dying.

Foul play and a possible Mafia motive are suspected by the police in the death of Lindora de Intinis, an Italian carpenter found dying in his room at 92 Locust street at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. He died soon after.

Ralph Carcino, the dead man's roommate, has been arrested and held at the Four Courts until it shall have been ascertained what caused De Intinis' death.

He was 50 years of age, a carpenter and without family or relatives in St. Louis. Carcino is 22 years old, single and a musician.

At 4 o'clock Wednesday morning Carcino aroused Antonio Pieri, proprietor of the rooming house, and told him that De Intinis was dying. The police were called and the dying man was removed to the City Hospital, where he died within a short while.

Julia Marria, a maid in the house, told the police that De Intinis was alive and well at 11 o'clock Tuesday night.

There are no external evidences of foul play, but the fact that the man was without medical assistance and that he had not been sick have aroused suspicion.

### The Story of the Shooting.

The first witness today was Daniel Crewer, one of the posse that called at the Rudolph home in Stanton when Schumacher was killed. He said that he was an honorably discharged soldier, but that when Rudolph and Collins emerged from a southern door and ordered the posse to hold up their hands simultaneously, he forgot that he had a gun and, "like a good soldier," obeyed orders by lifting his hands.

Collins, the accused, took his pistol from him and commanded him to "take to the woods."

He took time to say that Deputy Sheriff O. L. Vedder, who was the ring leader of the posse, could and did run much faster than he did.

George Harmes, who was in the Rudolph home when the posse arrived, testified that the first intimation any member of the household had of the arrival of the posse was when they came to the door.

Witness said he and Rudolph's father left the house and went to a blacksmith shop nearby, but they heard the shooting. He said that Rudolph told Collins that they would fight their way through and before they left the house with their guns he said to his mother and sisters to go to the cellar.

Harmes is under a charge of complicity with the bandit in getting the money from the Union Bank.

### BRIDAL, NOW FUNERAL PARTY

Mrs. Mollie Zilm Is Buried on the  
First Anniversary of Her  
Marriage.

Wednesday afternoon the body of Mrs. Mollie Zilm, who became a bride just one year ago, was buried in St. Peter and Paul's cemetery. Mrs. Zilm died at her home, 1824 Locust street, Sunday afternoon after an illness of two months.

In the funeral party Wednesday were many who had been in the bridal party when she was married in Belleville March 23 last.

### LAVIN FILES A DEMURRER.

He Says Charges Are Not Made Ex-  
plicit Enough.

John J. Lavin, Democratic city committeeman for the Twenty-eighth ward, and the police sergeant and policemen indicted on a charge of intimidating voters at the recent Democratic primary filed a demurrer to the indictment Wednesday morning, alleging many technical defects.

Duplication is charged in the demurrer, stating that the indictment charges two or more offenses in one count, the plural use of the word "voters" is objected to, and that the indictment does not show that the defendant policemen had power to make the arrests.

Judge Moore took the demurrer and petition under advisement until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

### Both Go to Workhouse.

Thomas Farrell and wife, of 2324 Carr street, were sent to the workhouse Wednesday morning by Judge Pollard for disturbing the peace of Mrs. Mary Kelly, aged 70 years, of 2324 Carr street.

## EVIL OF CORSETS IS NOT KNOWING HOW TO WEAR THEM OR OF THE FIT

Alton Women Are Shown by Prac-  
tical Demonstrator, Unnumbered  
by Outer Garments, How It Should  
Conform to the Shape.

### PROPER WAY TO WEAR GARTERS ALSO EXEMPLIFIED

Women, She Complains, Do Not Get  
Satisfactory Bust and Waist Meas-  
urements Through Ignorance in  
Wearing the Garment.

Fifty Alton women were guests at a lecture given by Mrs. Ella McRae, first vice-president of the International Dressmakers' Association, on the subject of the proper wearing of corsets and their style from a dressmaker's point of view.

At the conclusion of preliminary talk on style, Mrs. McRae left the stage and changed her gown. When she returned she wore blue silk lingerie and a long blue petticoat with flounces of "vair" lace.

Her audience greeted her with enthusiasm. "How sweet she looks," said one woman, "I'd like to hug her."

In this costume Mrs. McRae gave a demonstration of the proper wearing of corsets.

"I'm tired," she said, "of trying to fit gowns on women who stand any way and wear their corsets without regard to position or anything else."

"I mean to show you how to wear your corset properly and then I shall expect to get better results when I attempt to fit you."

"I wish I could give you a course in gymnastics also. I think I could get you in good condition then."

"If your stomach is large don't let that worry you. Wear a straight front corset and your troubles will be done."

"The small sized waist is not the thing. What you want is a round waist that because of your erect position in standing will appear smaller than it really is."

"Don't lace yourselves in your corsets so that a good breath will hurt you. Give yourself freedom. That will increase your chest measurements."

"I know women who are heartbroken because their bust measure is small. That's not the thing about it. You must be concerned."

By means of slits in the side of her long petticoat Mrs. McRae explained to the women present the proper way of wearing garters.

Her parting counsel was: "Think that you're beautiful, walk and act and wear your clothes as if you were and you will be."

### LANDLADY'S FIST LIKE CLUB

"You Don't Look Like Carrie Nation,"  
Said Boarder, but He Changed  
His Mind.

"You don't look like Carrie Nation to me," was the indifferent retort of Charles Coughlan to Mrs. Susan Smith at whose boarding house he lives, when the latter reproved him for being noisy in the house.

Mrs. Smith, to prove that she had a right to remonstrate with her boarders, hit Coughlan.

Thus far their testimony in the Dayton Street Police Court Wednesday morning agreed. About the blow, it differed. Coughlan said he thought he was hit with a club. Mrs. Smith said she hit him with her hand.

Johnny Smith, the landlady's son, who flipped a peanut at Coughlan after he was subdued, was chased out of the house and did not stop running until he found a policeman who arrested Coughlan.

Judge Pollard fined him \$10 and compelled Mrs. Smith's method of keeping order in her house. She lives at 1206 Walton avenue.

### ASTONISHING FIGURES.

\$663,000 Deposited by a Single Indi-  
vidual With the Mutual Life  
Insurance Co. of New York.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The largest sum ever paid an insurance company by an individual has been deposited with The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York by Eben Smith of Denver, Colo., who has placed in the company's hands over \$663,000.

Under the terms of his contract, Mr. Smith receives an annual income for life and at his death his son and daughter and his six grandchildren, in addition to large cash payments, will also receive annual income for life.

Mr. Smith asked his broker to place the company how he could best make these provisions for his family and the entire family was advised that The Mutual Life contract offered him the best way for doing so.

The depreciation which he feared in the fluctuations in the value of other securities which he holds impressed him with the stable character of his investment in The Mutual Life.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1904.  
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.  
Dear Sirs—I have invested in The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, \$663,000, an amount which I understand to be the largest sum ever invested by an individual.

The deposits I made during four years until the aggregate reached the total named and this policy reflected my growing belief in life insurance as one of the best forms of investment.

The depreciation which I feared in the fluctuations in the value of other securities which he holds impressed him with the stable character of his investment in The Mutual Life.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1904.  
The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.  
Dear Sirs—I have invested in The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, \$663,000, an amount which I understand to be the largest sum ever invested by an individual.

## MONSIEUR HUNDT'S IMPRESSIONS OF HEADLINE FEATURES OF THE DRESSMAKERS' CONVENTION



Drawn For the Post-Dispatch.

## MADE NEGRO SHOOT HIM TO ESCAPE MOB

White Man, in Dying Statement, Says  
He Is Falsely Accused of At-  
tacking Girl.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Baxter Martin, a young married white man of Augusta, Ga., compelled a negro to shoot him, 12 miles from Berwick, City, La., yesterday, to escape lynching.

Martin arrived here in a dying condition. He says he was tried by court-martial in the swamps. The mob voted to lynch him, but he escaped under a tortoise pistol and shotgun fire.

He secured a buggy and drove rapidly through the woods, followed by his pursuers, who fired constantly. He met Richard Williams, a negro.

Martin accused him of attempting to rob him and attempted to draw a weapon. Williams shot the Georgian, who later acknowledged to the mob that he compelled the negro to shoot him to avoid lynching.

Martin is accused of having attacked a young white girl. He says he is innocent and that the crowd got the wrong man.

Martin advised the Berwick authorities to release Williams. He surrendered and will be released.

### For Little Sisters of Poor.

Charitable women of the South Side, who for some time have given eucharist parties for the benefit of the Little Sisters of the Poor, will give a eucharist Monday afternoon at Loebig's Hall, Broadway and Geyer avenue, for the benefit of the colored orphans of Normandy.

## CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Beware of cheap imitations.  
Signature of J. C. Watson

## TROOPS SENT TO SUPPRESS MINERS

Gov. Peabody Again Declares Martial  
Law in Colorado, Announcing  
That Rebellion Exists.

DENVER, Colo., March 23.—A proclamation was issued by Gov. Peabody last night declaring the county of Las Animas in a state of insurrection and rebellion.

Subsequently an order was issued for 300 troops, under command of Maj. Zeph T. Hill, to proceed to Trinidad, the county seat. The men were instructed to gather aboard trains and were given sealed orders.

In his proclamation the governor says there exists in Las Animas County a certain class of individuals who are fully armed and acting together, resisting the laws of the state and offering violence to citizens and property.

The civil authorities of the county are quoted as authority for the statement that the members of the United Mine Workers of America have been on strike for several months.

### SPRINGFIELD GAMBLERS QUIT

Poolroom Has Closed as Result of Vig-  
orous Prosecution Under City  
Ordinances.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—The local poolroom has closed, and the closest place for Springfieldians to make bets on the popular St. Louis, the poolroom closed last week, because of continued prosecutions, and last night was followed by the closing of the gambling house of the Lada, Flynn, McDonald combine. Edward McDonald will go to St. Louis to make a book on the race track.

For more than six months City Attorney A. H. Fitzgerald has conducted a vigorous and successful

the gamblers, bringing personal suits against them for damages ranging from \$100 to \$200. Last week the circuit court gave damages against Lane in the sum of \$1500. Immediately following the verdict Fitzgerald filed additional personal damage suits against Lane, and the present suit is too strong. It is likely there will be no more public gambling in the capital until the supreme court passes upon the verdict for \$500 damages.

## Gov. Peabody Again Declares Martial Law in Colorado, Announcing That Rebellion Exists.

DENVER, Colo., March 23.—A proclamation was issued by Gov. Peabody last night declaring the county of Las Animas in a state of insurrection and rebellion.

Subsequently an order was issued for 300 troops, under command of Maj. Zeph T. Hill, to proceed to Trinidad, the county seat. The men were instructed to gather aboard trains and were given sealed orders.

In his proclamation the governor says there exists in Las Animas County a certain class of individuals who are fully armed and acting together, resisting the laws of the state and offering violence to citizens and property.

The civil authorities of the county are quoted as authority for the statement that the members of the United Mine Workers of America have been on strike for several months.

### SPRINGFIELD GAMBLERS QUIT

Poolroom Has Closed as Result of Vig-  
orous Prosecution Under City  
Ordinances.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 23.—The local poolroom has closed, and the closest place for Springfieldians to make bets on the popular St. Louis, the poolroom closed last week, because of continued prosecutions, and last night was followed by the closing of the gambling house of the Lada, Flynn, McDonald combine. Edward McDonald will go to St. Louis to make a book on the race track.

For more than six months City Attorney A. H. Fitzgerald has conducted a vigorous and successful

## DEFENDS JAPAN IN ANSWER TO COUNT CASSINI

Baron Kaneko, Leading Japanese  
Statesman, Now in United States,  
Replies to Russian Ambassador's  
Interview in Sunday Post-Dispatch.

### SAYS CHRISTIANITY'S HOPE IS IN HIS NATION'S VICTORY

Declares Ambassador's "Yellow Peril"  
Discussion Is a "Fine Example of  
Misrepresentation by Treacherous  
Diplomats of the Machiavelian  
School."

If we are defeated Western progress  
will end. There will be no further  
hope of nourishing a Christian civil-  
ization on the continent of Asia.  
—Baron Kaneko.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Baron Kaneko, an eminent Japanese statesman, now in this country on an important mission, had this to say today regarding the interview with Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, published in the Post-Dispatch last Sunday:

"I was brought up and educated in the Samurai—the equivalent to a knight in Europe—and in the spirit of a chivalrous Samurai, although a friendship may be served, it is not permitted to utter a word against one's enemy. So, in this critical moment of our national existence I should not like to attack anyone, yet I find a great many mistakes floating into articles printed."

"Ever since the occupation by Russia of the Liaoning peninsula, which we won from China, but were forced by the powers to return to China, Korea and Japan have been menaced in regard to the integrity of Korea, and the established right and interest of Japan in Manchuria and Korea. Ever since last summer we have tried to settle the contentions peacefully. We tried repeatedly. We proposed settlements, and Russia refused to make concessions. We sent counter-proposals, and they were not accepted; yet we tried and tried again to come to peaceful terms."

"We even went so far as to propose conditions, which, at that time, were considered by European and American nations the most reasonable terms. Much surprise was expressed that Japan could demand so little from Russia. Our final proposition demanded only one thing: The recognition by Russia of China's sovereignty over Korea. We did not even mention Port Arthur. This proposal was not answered, Russia standing on her previous ground, that she would treat only with China as to her position in Manchuria and that all territory of China, north of the thirty-ninth degree of latitude, be considered neutral."

### Fought Only for Her National Existence.

"It is a very strategic zone and an important position, looking toward Japan and Ping Yang, on the western slope, two most important positions, literally cutting Korea in two."

"In regard to the remark that the Japanese are an aggressive people and always eager for war, I will say we have never been inspired to war or fought for the mere thirst of blood. We fought when our national existence was menaced or our national honor was at stake."

"Answering the statement that, during the last ten years, Japan has done nothing for the improvement of Formosa and left that island as savage as she found it, I may say that our government has spent the sum of \$100,000,000 in improving the conditions of the people of that island. No one can say truthfully that Formosa is as savage as we found it. It is the American governor-general of the Philippines and a congressional committee on Philippine administration that investigated the government of Formosa can testify to what we have done."

"In Europe and America a belief has been expressed that we might take China as an ally and make a Chinese league that would realize the much desired 'Yellow Peril' theory. But we have announced and informed both Europe and America that we never have nor had such an idea. We want to fight with Russia, but with no help from China or Korea."

"If we were to take China into this war, the cry of 'yellow peril' would be raised against us. We are not fighting that we may be regarded as a 'yellow' western civilization, but to maintain the respect and humanity of a white people."

"It is said that it is Japan's ambition to make Manchuria a Japanese Gibraltar, to menace Europe and America. Let us see who wants Manchuria. Every diplomat and strategist in Europe and America who understands Asiatic politics knows, the Russian government has taken Port Arthur and Vladivostok. Manchuria, at the extreme south of Korea, would be the apex of the strategic wedge that would not only encompass Korea, but be a peril to the life of Japan."

"That was Russia's ultimate ambition many times stated through the press. For Russia has often sought the lease of Manchuria from Korea."

"During the last 10 years, since the advent of Commodore Perry, we have followed the advice of the American people and American government and introduced every method of Anglo-American methods of civilization, politics and commerce. We have at last attained the present condition. We are fighting to maintain the progress for which we have striven for 10 years."

"In the midst of repelling the invasion of Anglo-American civilization we are forced into war. If we are defeated, Western progress will end. There will be no further hope of nourishing a Christian civilization on the continent of Asia."

As the Baron finished speaking, a reporter pointed to a paragraph in Count Cassini's interview referring to the danger to the world if Russia and Japan should become paramount in Asia. He said: "Very good examples, yes, but we are already under the influence of the Anglo-American civilization of the far eastern world."

Baron Kaneko, who is now in this country on an important mission, had this to say today regarding the interview with Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, published in the Post-Dispatch last Sunday:

"I was brought up and educated in the Samurai—the equivalent to a knight in Europe—and in the spirit of a chivalrous Samurai, although a friendship may be served, it is not permitted to utter a word against one's enemy. So, in this critical moment of our national existence I should not like to attack anyone, yet I find a great many mistakes floating into articles printed."

"Ever since the occupation by Russia of the Liaoning peninsula, which we won from China, but were forced by the powers to return to China, Korea and Japan have been menaced in regard to the integrity of Korea, and the established right and interest of Japan in Manchuria and Korea. Ever since last summer we have tried to settle the contentions peacefully. We tried repeatedly. We proposed settlements, and Russia refused to make concessions. We sent counter-proposals, and they were not accepted; yet we tried and tried again to come to peaceful terms."

"We even went so far as to propose conditions, which, at that time, were considered by European and American nations the most reasonable terms. Much surprise was expressed that Japan could demand so little from Russia. Our final proposition demanded only one thing: The recognition by Russia of China's sovereignty over Korea. We did not even mention Port Arthur. This proposal was not answered, Russia standing on her previous ground, that she would treat only with China as to her position in Manchuria and that all territory of China, north of the thirty-ninth degree of latitude, be considered neutral."

### Fought Only for Her National Existence.

"It is a very strategic zone and an important position, looking toward Japan and Ping Yang, on the western slope, two most important positions, literally cutting Korea in two."

"In regard to the remark that the Japanese are an aggressive people and always eager for war, I will say we have never been inspired to war or fought for the mere thirst of blood. We fought when our national existence was menaced or our national honor was at stake."

A.A. CLOAK CO.  
515 LOCUST ST.

"THE BUSY LITTLE CLOAK HOUSE 'ROUND THE CORNER."

We are too busy to quote  
ANY PRICES.

Don't buy until you see us.

We CAN SAVE YOU CON-  
SIDERABLE MONEY.

Not an old garment in the  
house.

A.A. CLOAK CO.







# "THE GIRL FROM CARONDELET"

Another charming Serial with 12 prizes for observing readers.

**SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTER.**  
Harry Stanley, the son of a ruler in Afghanistan, a country in Asia, stolen in childhood by Gympie and retaining a name given him by his captors, has been found in St. Louis fifteen years after he was stolen. The youth's father has sent him to St. Louis to find his captors and to find out the truth about his life. The boy's uncle, who paid the Gympies to steal the youth for state reasons, and who is to be put to death, together with many members of the family, if the boy shall be found and the Gympie story of the kidnapping confirmed, has sent Mir Abdal, one of his sons, to St. Louis to find Stanley in advance of the other party and to kill him, thus making it impossible for them to produce the boy and prove the charge against the imprisoned members of the royal family.

Mir Abdal is first to find Stanley. He finds him at a masquerade party given by the Gympies at a South Side hall and while he is dancing, Stanley is ordered sent to a private hospital by Isabel Best, daughter of a millionaire shoe manufacturer by whom Stanley is employed. The girl has gone to the hall masked, and has found Stanley and told him she loves him. He has seen her but two or three times before, and is astonished by her declaration. Just before she came she danced with Dorothy Marshall, the girl from Carondelet, and fell in love with her, but Isabel Best has taken possession of him, and Dorothy is now a patient in the hospital. Isabel Best has taken possession of him, and Dorothy is now a patient in the hospital. Isabel Best has taken possession of him, and Dorothy is now a patient in the hospital.

tried to laugh it down, but every time she was with him his graces of person and manner, his wholesome manliness and chivalrous spirit had nourished the sleeping passion of love in her woman's heart. She loved him dearly when he had come to her but a few minutes before and had kissed her and called her his wife. She hated herself for the deceit she was practicing toward him, and in that moment she had resolved that when she had fully won his love she would tell him all and throw herself upon his mercy.

But now! God's wrath could not have been carried by the dramatic happenings of the last fifteen minutes. He was lost to her for always. She stretched her arms out in the way he had gone and cried in a voice choking with grief.

"Stanley! Stanley! Come back!"

In that instant she heard his mocking laugh as he told his friends that it was to save him from marrying out of his caste that his brother and sister had been so cruel to him and torn his clothes.

The heartlessness of that laughter drove grief out of the girl's heart, and let vengeance in. She leaped to her feet, dried her tears and finished packing her satchel. Then she slipped on a traveling costume and stole down the back stairway out of the house.

She had a plan for revenge.

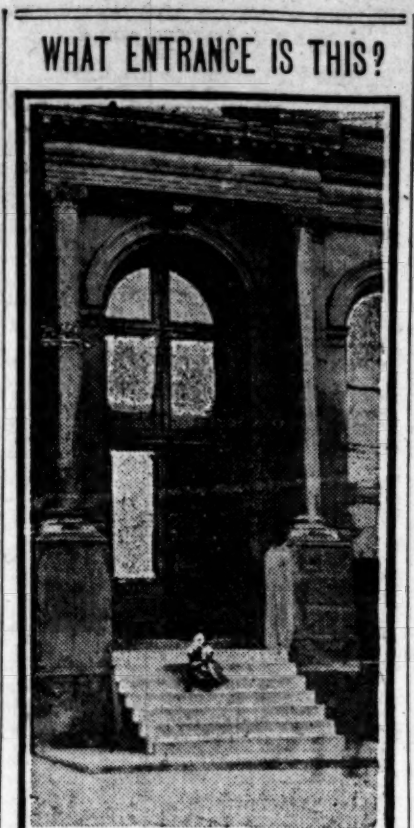
Fifteen minutes later the Persian commissioner to the World's Fair was called to his parlor to see a lady who had called upon urgent business. When the commissioner stepped into the room Isabel Best arose and said:

"Mr. Haroun, I am Miss Mary Stacey. I have come to you to ask a great favor—too great, I fear, to be granted."

The commissioner bowed and said:

"The quality of mercy is sometimes strained to favor a lady."

"You have had a man arrested for falsely pretending to be a member of your commission," Isabel said. She knew this because she had read it in the newspapers; and she knew something else. The picture of the man was taken at the Four Courts and given to the press. Somehow, that picture had strangely fascinated Isabel. She had cut it out and saved it. Back of the heavy beard and mustache there was something she had seen before. She tried to think who it was, but the identity would not yield to the straining of her brain. It was to come to her in a strange way at a strange time. When Stanley's laugh ended her cry and the only period of womanliness Isabel Best had ever known, it also sent her mind flashing to the picture



Isabel Best Went Up These Steps the Night of the Interrupted Wedding.

It is.....

tucked under the jewel case on her dressing table, and beyond the picture to the identity of the man. That moment she knew who he was.

It was that had caused her to leap so quickly to her feet. It was that had given her a plan for revenge. When she entered the home of the Persian fair commissioner, she meant to ask him to release that man. She wanted him.

Mr. Haroun responded to Isabel's assertion by saying:

"Yes, it is true that there is in the Four Courts jail a man whom we arrested for

falsely pretending to be a member of this commission."

"What do you purpose doing with your prisoner, Haroun?"

"I cannot say. He seems a fellow of noble birth, and I have not consented to having him taken to the workhouse."

"If I were to tell you he was dear to me and that I have come to beg that you withdraw your charge against him, what would you say?"

"I scarcely know what I would say," the Persian answered. "How long has he been in there?"

"Almost a month," Isabel responded.

"Well," said the commissioner, "if you are interested in him I suppose I should not deny you. He has committed a great offense, but his punishment has, perhaps, been ample."

He sat down and wrote a letter, which he gave her. Isabel thanked him, and went out. Twenty minutes later she was at the Four Courts. She presented her letter, and then a man walked out from the jail in the company of two guards. They presented him at the desk, and the captain said to him:

"The charge against you has been withdrawn. You may go."

They gave him his valuables, and the captain pointed to the side of the room where Isabel waited, saying to the released man:

"There she is."

The man turned and regarded Isabel with an astonishment that was undisguised. She quietly lifted her finger to her lips and arose to go out. He followed her. When they reached the street, she turned to him and said:

"Your bearded face does not deceive me in the least. You are Mir Abdal!"

The man started, as though to flee. The girl restrained him with a hand upon his arm.

"Don't be afraid of me," she said. "I got you out. I recognized your picture in the newspaper, and I have come to tell you where you can find your man—the one you stabbed at the ball."

Amir Abdal was no fool. He knew women. The ring in Isabel's voice was true to jealousy and vengeance. He took her arm and led her south from the entrance of the station, where they were less in danger of being overheard.

"You are right," said the man. "I do not know who you are, nor do I know if you speak the truth, but I am Amir Abdal."

"It does not matter who I am," Isabel answered. "As to telling the truth, I suspect that we are both unaccustomed to

## HOW TO WIN A PRIZE

First Prize - - - - - Ten Dollars  
Ten Prizes of Two Dollars Each  
Ten Prizes of One Dollar Each

With each of the twelve chapters will be printed a picture of a building, structure or scene in St. Louis which is connected in some manner with the story, "The Girl From Carondelet." The reader is asked to identify each illustration.

Do not send in your answers until the last chapter has been published. Address "Girl From Carondelet Editor," Post-Dispatch, St. Louis, Mo.

The Afghan's dark face glowed with anger, and his black eyes flashed. Isabel was almost fearful in his presence. "Do you know where the West Side Hotel is?" she asked.

"No." "Well, I will tell you where it is, and if you will go out there now you will find your man. Never mind how I know he is there. I know many things you would not

suppose I would know. Much has happened since you fell into the hands of the police, and it is only natural that none of it should have reached your ears."

She gave him the direction, and he caught a passing car. As he stepped inside a girl turned in her seat and almost exclaimed aloud when she saw him. It was Dorothy Marshall.

(To Be Concluded Tomorrow.)

## CHAPTER XI.

ILLINOIS REPT had said that Isabel was the best actress he had ever seen. He would have known that he had not guessed half her art could have been seen in her room after Stanley left her.

She threw herself upon the bed and burst into violent grief. All the self-possession she had shown but five minutes before in the parlor below, and all the unconcern she had displayed in the dialogue with Stanley—no part of them remained to sustain her now. Unconquerable and bad as she was, she was human, and she loved Harry Stanley. She had gone into the plot against him without a thought of its consequences upon herself, and the thought that she might love him was remote from her mind. But she did love him. She had

## RAID ON GOVERNMENT FOR MILLIONS FEARED

Quay's Demand for Schedule of Difference Between Gold and Paper Between 1862 and 1878 Believed to Fore-shadow Action on Old Accounts.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate is disturbed over the possibility of a demand that the government pay all claimants whose accounts were adjusted during the period when gold was at a premium and the difference in value between that metal and the depreciated currency. The period covered is from 1862 to 1878.

The intimation of this possible demand is in the shape of a resolution introduced by Senator Quay calling upon the secretary of the treasury for a schedule as to the difference in value between gold and currency in payments made to the Delaware Indians from 1862 to 1878.

Senator Hale objected to the resolution, saying it is an opening wedge for a subsequent demand that the Indians receive the difference. He said it would open up the whole question of difference in value of all pay as made during the 16 years. If the government should adopt a policy of allowing the difference between gold and currency, the amount necessary, he declared, would run up into the hundreds of millions.

Senator Quay explained that his resolution was simply one of inquiry and did not provide for any expenditure of money.

Mr. Hale replied that the proposition for an appropriation would follow the information. He classified it with other schemes to open the treasury doors for plunder and pillage.

"It is absolutely appalling," said Mr. Hale, "when one considers the amount of money involved in such a resolution as this. I will oppose its adoption, as I don't desire to see an entering wedge of this character into the treasury approved by the Senate."

There was discussion later of the Senate amendments providing for the payment of \$100,000 to the Chippewa Indians on account of the difference between the value of certain currency paid to them between 1843 and 1878, but the proposition was allowed to stand because it was in accord with the treaty between the United States and the Indians. The treaty required payment in coin, whereas the payment was made in greenbacks worth about 60 cents on the dollar.

## M. SANTOS PURSUES HEIRESS TO EUROPE

Not to Be Foiled by Efforts of Miss Spreckels' Mother to Separate Them.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
NEW YORK, March 23.—On the Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed yesterday, was Santos Dumont, the airship navigator. His departure was a surprise, and only a few of his intimate friends knew that he had suddenly decided to leave America.

What made his decision seem strange was the fact that he announced when he arrived here two months ago to attend the automobile exhibition in Madison Square Garden that he would remain in this country until after the opening of the St. Louis Exposition, as he desired to enter the flying machine contest for the prize of \$50,000.

He had made all arrangements, he said, to leave the United States on the ship to the country for the contest. Subsequently it was announced that Santos Dumont had fallen in love with Miss Lawrence Spreckels, daughter of the San Francisco millionaire.

He had been a suitor for the hand of the fair heiress, an allegation which he did not deny. Her mother and family did not approve of the proposed alliance, and virtually told the inventor to cease paying attentions to the girl.

Miss Spreckels, it is said, was told not to meet her admirer again.

Mrs. Spreckels and her daughter sailed last week on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, with the object, it is said, of placing the girl at as great distance as possible from Santos Dumont.

His admissions that he admired Miss Spreckels make his friends believe that his departure yesterday is an indication that he does not intend to abandon his suit for the hand of the heiress.

## HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or official names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup"—and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

## YARDAMAN HOLDS UP MEYER

Mississippi's Governor Will Not Pass on M. & O. and Southern Consolidation for Two Years.

JACKSON, Miss., March 23.—Gov. Yardaman announced today that he would not sign the bill confirming the merger of the Mobile & Ohio railroad and Southern, so far as Mississippi is concerned, but will hold it off for two years.

Under the constitution he has to return it to the legislature within three days after it meets two years hence. It is believed he will veto the bill then.

## Constipation. Its Cause and Cure.

A person in order to be healthy must get rid of the waste products (or poisons) of the body. Nature has provided four ways to get rid of them: The Bowels, the Kidneys, the Bladder and the pores of the skin.

If the bowels become inactive, that portion of the food which should be thrown off lies in the intestines and decomposes, causing blood, nerve, liver and kidney trouble, and closes the pores of the skin, thus creating disease in the entire system.

You can immediately relieve and permanently cure yourself of constipation by taking one or two of DRAKE'S PALMISTO WAX. Any reader of this paper can secure absolutely free a bottle by writing to Drake Formula Co., Drake Building, Chicago.

A FREE trial bottle alone has brought health and vigor to many, so you owe it to yourself to prove what it will do in your case.

Write the company this very day.

For Sale by Hildebrand & Co., 100 N. E. way.

## LYNCHERS CLAMORED FOR WIFE BEATER

Only Pleas from Woman He Had Maltreated Saved Him from Atlanta Mob.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
ATLANTA, Ga., March 23.—Using a cane, W. H. McDonough, a traveling salesman, beat his wife, a beautiful woman, in a carriage while driving on Peachtree street, Atlanta's fashionable thoroughfare. He choked her and struck her several times, inflicting painful bruises.

The woman called to the negro driver for help, but he was afraid to interfere. A crowd of persons, attracted by the woman's cries, surrounded the carriage and dragged McDonough out.

It was with difficulty that the cooler heads in the crowd kept McDonough from bodily injury. His wife at once began to plead for him, but the men who had interfered in her behalf insisted on accompanying the carriage to the Piedmont Hotel, where the couple were guests. An officer was called, and McDonough was then arrested.

At the police headquarters a charge of drunk and disorderly conduct was entered against him. His wife at \$200 was required for his liberty. This McDonough put up in cash. His wife all the while that he be not prosecuted, but McDonough will be forced to answer the charge in court.

## Carpenters' Demand Disapproved.

The action of 500 carpenters in voting to demand an increase of 2 cents per hour from the World's Fair Co. over the present scale of 35 cents, has caused their demand to be repudiated by the carpenters' council. Two meetings were held Tuesday night. The workers met in the West End Coliseum and the council in Council headquarters.

## Lecture on "Reincarnation."

Mr. C. W. Leadbeater will give a public lecture tonight at 8 o'clock in Recital Hall, Odessa on "Reincarnation." He leaves for New Orleans tomorrow.

## Uneeda Biscuit

To refresh an unexpected guest is but an easy act of hospitality if you know

Uneeda Biscuit

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

The soda cracker that made the nation hungry.

## TURKISH TROPHIES

CIGARETTES

ALL TURKISH TOBACCO 10 for 10c.

Biggest Seller in the World.

FREE New Pictures. 25 dainty maids of as many nations, each holding her country's emblem. Full of snap and go, the finest set of pictures we have ever issued—you know what that means. Full set free for 60 Trophies coupons.

Starogay NEW YORK.



















